

SAVANTS HEAR  
OF RELICS FROM  
AGE OF SOLOMON

Account Given of Excavations in Palestine—School "Cramming" Condemned

REVISION IS URGED  
IN BRITISH SYSTEM

Present Arrangement Is Not Logical or Complete, Declares the Headmaster of Harrow

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Sir William Flinders Petrie, the eminent Egyptologist, at a session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, gave an account of the excavation work carried out during the last two winters by the British School of Egypt, on the site of Gerasa, in Palestine. Among the results achieved were the discovery of 11 granaries for use of the Persian army of occupation, capable of holding enough to feed 35,000 men for two months, the latest of these dating about 457 B. C. Much gold was found dating about 1140 B. C., and the use of iron in chariots, agricultural tools and furniture by the year 1100 B. C. was affirmed by the remains of heavy iron plows and furnaces, in which iron was smelted and worked, being unearthed.

## Examinations in Schools

Work has been done also at Beth-shean, this city being examined back to 1500 B. C.; the deeper parts have not yet been searched. Here evidence of considerable wealth about the age of Solomon has been discovered, and it was suggested that the cause of this wealth was the possession of trade routes between East and West through Mesopotamia and the Red Sea.

Dr. Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Harrow, addressing the association on the subject of "cramming" for examinations as part of the school process, said, "cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that it has been developed to meet needs and not satisfy pre-conceived theories. As a result, it has all the vitality which comes from springing direct from national life; so that the life of the school is interwoven with that of the people, but as a system it is not logical or complete. . . . It is across the path of advance lies a right, at the moment only apparently asleep, which has already devoured the present system of cramming. . . . I need not say I refer to the existing system of dual control in elementary British education."

## Elementary Schools

"According to the last published figures, out of 22,629 public elementary schools in England and Wales, 10,478 were council schools, and of the 12,151 voluntary schools, 10,457 were Church of England, 135 Wesleyan, 1196 Roman Catholic, 12 Jewish and 351 other types. It is, therefore, a very large problem, the solution of which cannot be left to time, as is our national system, in the presence of a difficulty; for while it is true that the number of council schools tends steadily to increase, and the number of voluntary schools to dwindle, yet the process is so slow that it would take very much more than a century before the voluntary schools became negligible. . . .

"I submit that the advance can go forward on the lines which have been proposed, and I found pretty general support that voluntary schools should be transferred to the local authorities who in turn should allow at certain times and on certain days facilities of entry. Religious instruction would be given a definite period during which, if desired, certain children could be withdrawn for denominational instruction to be provided by denominations. . . . these religious bodies are near enough together to arrive at a concordat as to the syllabus of religious instruction which should be followed and the principles of denominational could well and fitly be taught in Sunday schools."

## Secondary Education

"The standard of secondary education in England is high, and is something of which we have a right to be proud. Its methods and objects are the fruit of long experience and of the efforts of several generations. . . . On the other hand, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, through their open scholarship examinations, enforce on schools an attempt to reach a very high standard along narrow lines; some universities, by allowing their internal examinations to be taken through higher certificates confuse courses proper to themselves and to the schools; some universities admit their students too early."

"On the other hand, many professors and university teachers are loud in their condemnation of the state in which pupils come to them. Examinations at the present time play a very large part, I believe, though the time is not yet, that the right course would be to abolish external examination for the average boy or girl, though leaving it as an

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Driving Simplified  
With Clutchless Car

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON  
A REVOLUTION in motoring is indicated by the clutchless, gearless device invented by J. S. Robertson," says the Daily Telegraph. With it motoring is reduced to mere steering and braking, making driving the simplest task. The right engine ratio according to speed is automatically selected as the driver opens or closes the throttle by an accelerator pedal.

Chicago Banks  
Merge Billion  
in ResourcesContinental Illinois Firm  
Links Two of Largest  
Concerns in West

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The largest bank in the world under one roof, according to officials, will result from the merger of two firms here. As branch banking is not permitted in this State, every Illinois bank is limited to its one place of business. The new institution will have total resources in excess of \$1,000,000,000, placing it among the foremost banking institutions of the globe.

The Continental National Bank and Trust Company, the biggest bank in the West, is the chief of the principals. The other is the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, itself one of Chicago's leading banks and the outcome of recent consolidations bringing together three of the large downtown institutions. The new bank will be known as the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company.

## Securities Company to Form

Capital will be \$75,000,000, surplus approximately \$55,000,000, and reserve fund, \$10,000,000. There will also be a securities company capitalized at \$20,000,000, which will be called the Continental Illinois Company. The first in size of the West's national banks, the Continental National Bank will drop out of the list of national banks, for the new institution will operate under a state charter. Because of a legal reason a state charter was necessary, but it is believed that a national charter may be taken later.

The merging banks occupy two of the finest banking homes in Chicago, each a block long. The Illinois Merchants' building is the newer, having been only recently occupied, and it will house the consolidation. The Continental's building on La Salle Street, which is one of the best in Chicago's financial section, will be sold.

## Officers Are Chosen

The proceeds of this sale will be distributed to stockholders of the Continental National Bank. The building on the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company will be sold to the Continental National Bank and the anticipated \$15,000,000 resulting will be distributed to the latter bank's stockholders.

The official statement continues: "George M. Reynolds, present chairman of the board of directors of the Continental National Bank and Trust Company, will be chairman of the executive committee of the merged bank. Arthur Reynolds, president of the Continental National Bank and Trust Company, will become chairman of the board of directors of the merged bank. Eugene M. Stevens, president of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, will be president of the merged bank and will co-operate with the chairman of the board in its active management."

## Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

## In a Mining Center

Joplin, Mo.

THE writer lived in Joplin for five years prior to prohibition, at which time the town boasted 52 saloons. On the long Main Street from First Street near the Union Station south to Twentieth Street many of the prominent corners were occupied by saloons. Two other streets, one east and the west of Main, what was the shopping district, also had their best locations similarly occupied.

Joplin is the center of perhaps the largest lead and zinc mining district in the world, and there was a large number of workers who were paid each Saturday. The district was thoroughly connected with electric railway lines extending in every direction in a radius of 10 to 30 miles. This being the largest town with the largest stores and the best amusement it was natural for the trade to come there. Most of the surrounding towns had voted "local option" and were dry, Joplin having defeated this issue with the argument that it would ruin the town, and that the great crowds were attracted merely by its saloons.

The leading hotel was known as an exceptionally fine one for a town this size and it was generally conceded that it could not survive without the bar, which was reported to be a remarkable business.

Other nights were bad enough, but on Saturday night, it was not wise or even safe for a woman to walk down Main Street. And indeed the sights and odors from these saloons were



MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ILLUMINATION  
Standing, Left to Right—M. F. Callier, Paris; Henry George Schliog, Vienna; Dr. J. Teichmüller, Karlsruhe; Dr. Emil Bausenwein, Vienna; Dr. L. Bloch, Berlin; Prof. J. T. MacGregor-Morris, London; Toru Motono, Kyoto; Emil Payot, Switzerland.  
Seated—Dr. A. Adolph, President of Berlin Electric Light and Power Company; Charles F. Edgar, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston; Clifford C. Paterson, President International Commission, England; Dr. Elihu Thomson, General Electric Company; James Chappuis, Paris, France.

GERMANY FAILED  
TO STOP LIQUOR  
BY USE OF BEERModificationists' Arguments  
in United States Refuted  
by Records in Europe

Various proposals for weakening or modifying the prohibition law are being made, especially by some Democratic leaders. Investigation reveals that previous attempts at control, made during the hundreds of years of experiment with intoxicating liquor, have failed. Outstanding examples among these experiments will be chronicled in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in seven articles, the material for which has been gathered by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, a director of the Scientific Temperance Federation. The following is the fifth.

Germany's so-called abstinence movement of 1850, which was based on the intention of wooing men away from drinking distilled liquor, records show, ended in a lowering of the general level of conditions rather than their betterment.

About midway through the nineteenth century this plan of promoting beer gardens to turn men away from drinking hard liquor in study grog shops was initiated in Germany. Beer consumption, of course, rose enormously. Even women and children became beer drinkers. But records show that the sales of distilled liquor obstinately refused to come down. And thus two evils flourished where one grew before.

Thus is summarized the result of a fifth unsuccessful liquor experiment, a fifth negative answer as to whether the evils of drink may be ameliorated by substituting wine and beer for harder liquor. Such a plan is being advocated again by modificationists today.

Inquired about "Teetotalism," "The German nation," Mrs. Tilton began her statement of the facts concerning the experiment, "suffered greatly from strong drink during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Men were too often drunkards. Police society too often accepted them as such."

"The background for the question, 'Is such a drunken condition normal?', finally asked by the German people, must be found in the United States. During the first half of the century this country had also become greatly agitated about the drink

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Engineers From 13 Countries  
Inspecting American LightingExecutives Gathered for World Illumination Congress  
Seek Accord on International Standards—Declare  
Lighting Is Being Raised to Level of Art

Illumination, the business of electrically lighting the world, is advancing to the stage where it may soon be considered one of the arts and sciences, according to leaders among the 70 distinguished illumination engineers from 13 countries, now in Boston prior to attending the International Illumination Congress.

These world lighting engineers, members of the International Commission on Illumination, are making Boston the first stop in a 10-day itinerary that will carry them throughout the eastern United States. Instead of merely sightseeing, however, they will inspect American lighting installations together, thus permitting an exchange of ideas and a true comparison of illumination here and abroad.

The tour will carry them to Toronto, to participate in the twenty-second annual convention of the United States-Canadian lighting engineers. Immediately afterward they will go to Saranac Inn, N. Y., for the international congress to be held Sept. 22 to 28. Here the foremost lighting specialists in the world will seek international agreement on lighting practices, the fixing of a standard lighting terminology, and the establishment of universal methods of testing and specifying illumination.

## Progressive Movements

Carlyle A. Atherton, manager of a research bureau maintained in Geneva by the combined incandescent lamp companies of the world, outside of the United States, when interviewed in Boston declared that there are two principal movements in illumination advance discernible today. "In France," said Mr. Atherton, "there is growing a true realization of the esthetic value of lighting. Their use of light for artistic purposes is actually becoming an art. Often they are as prodigal with light, to good effect, as were the old masters with pigment upon canvas."

"The second movement is most manifest in the United States. It is an application or commercialization of all existing knowledge of electric lighting. In other words, it is the promotion of lighting efficiency. And when these two movements—the esthetic and the utilitarian—combine, the goal of illumination engineers will have been attained."

Clayton H. Sharp of White Plains, N. Y., president of the United States committee of the International Commission on Illumination, believes that the greatest illumination advance is to come in street lighting.

## Gains in Street Lighting

"The surface of proper street lighting is hardly been scratched," Mr. Sharp asserted. "True, great strides are being made, following the perfection of the tungsten lamp and the tantalum arc. True, also, every city now has certain avenues and streets that are well and beautifully lighted. But the larger percentage of streets, especially in Europe, are poorly lighted. Happily

The writer left the city just before prohibition and did not return until five years later, since when he has made visits here from 6 to 10 times a year. These trips have all been made by automobile, giving an excellent opportunity to see the entire district, including the homes of the mine workers. The change is very marked.

The prominent saloon locations have been remodeled and now house legitimate and prosperous business concerns. The interurbans, augmented by the automobiles, bring more people in than formerly and the streets are more crowded than ever.

The presence of women and children and whole families shopping together is striking, the theaters are crowded and no intoxicated men are seen on the streets. The writer has not seen the patrol wagon since prohibition.

The change is noticeable throughout the entire district, in better homes, schools, better clothed women and children, homes around which flowers are growing and most every home with an automobile. Prosperity and happiness are present where want and despair seemed to reign before.

The hotel which "could not survive without the prosperous bar" is now building a very large addition, and when completed it is said this will be the largest commercial hotel in any town this size in the country.

Monday

First Voters Can  
Aid in Getting Out  
Vote, G. O. P. SaysYoung Women's Help Needed  
in Campaign, Party Organ  
Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The young woman who, for the first time, finds that she is eligible to vote this fall, can do a great deal to help to bring out the vote, according to an opinion expressed by leaders in the Republican campaign here. In "The Woman Republican" one of the articles calls attention to the many ways in which the new voter may be of general help.

"She can remind herself of all her friends who will have become 21 years of age by election day. The article, which is signed by Rosalie Loew Whitney says, 'and she can help them to remember to register and to have ready at that time their school certificates. If they have none to present, she can go with them to the proper place to pass the literacy test.'

"If she is employed in a store or office, or if she meets her acquaintances in other ways, she can be a center of political information by showing her interest in the duty of voting."

"If she hasn't all the information she wants or needs, she can write or telephone to 'The Woman Republican' and get the answers to the questions that may arise."

MRS. LINDBERGH GOES  
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NEW YORK (P)—Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, mother of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, has sailed for Turkey on the Conte Grande to teach at the Constantinople Woman's College, where she has taken an appointment as visiting teacher of chemistry. She was accompanied by Miss Alice Morrow, sister of Dwight Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico. Miss Morrow is to be hostess at the college.

HUGHES IS ELECTED  
FOR WORLD COURT

GENEVA (P)—Charles E. Hughes has been elected judge of the World Court of International Justice at The Hague by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The election fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Bassett Moore.

## FLIGHT TO BUCHAREST

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LONDON—Flying a Vickers Vimy military airplane Flight Lieut. J. M. Schellard went from Croydon to Bucharest, 1800 miles, in 12 hours 20 minutes, with two stops for refueling.

Once Mecca of Eminent Victorians,  
Glasgow Athenaeum Ceases to Exist

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GLASGOW—The Glasgow Athenaeum is no longer to be numbered among the important social and cultural institutions of the west of Scotland. Not very long ago one of its greatest developments, the Athenaeum School of Music, was superseded by the recently-formed Scottish Academy of Music, and now it has been announced that the last of its activities which bears the old name, the club and library departments, have ceased to function. The Athenaeum has therefore ceased to exist as a name, but not as an influence.

The Glasgow Athenaeum was derived over 80 years ago from the Glasgow Educational Association, whose subscribers paid 1s. a week and rose early in the morning to study philosophy, chemistry, logic and political economy.

The first premises were rented from a concert promoter and were opened on Oct. 13, 1847. The mem-

bership was then over 2000, and it is interesting to note that the inaugural soiree in the same year was presided over by Charles Dickens, who had taken an important part in the success of the Manchester Athenaeum.

The present building with its site in St. George's Place, was secured for £10,000, and was opened in 1888, extensions being made in 1892.

In 1890 the School of Music, which was the first of its kind in Scotland, was established, and at the time of its passing was the only school in the country under the management of a public board of directors.

In 1901 the original commercial classes were reorganized into the Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College.

It is interesting to note that among the many distinguished Victorians who visited Glasgow under Athenaeum auspices were Emerson, Thackeray, Dean Ramsay, Anthony Trollope, John Morley and George Augustus Sala.

Three Queen Bees Ride  
in State in Airplane

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Pasadena, Calif.  
WHETHER they have ever risen to such heights before is not likely to be known, but the transportation of bees by air mail has been revealed as a successful experiment. Three queen bees have traveled in state between Tennessee and California, arriving in Pasadena from Spring Hill none the worse for the experience.

According to H. C. Mellon of this city, who received the newcomers, each queen traveled in a tiny suite of apartments, with an entourage of a dozen ordinary bees. The little apartment house was made from a block of wood.

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MADE ISSUE  
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Hughes and Borah to  
Speak for Treaty

HOOVER CHALLENGES  
SMITH'S STATEMENTS

Republicans to Carry Three  
Great Peace Steps to  
the People

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WASHINGTON—The five men chiefly responsible for the three projects which the Republican administration has formulated in its out-lawry of war diplomacy will take the stump to challenge the presidential campaign criticism of this policy that the Democrats have voiced.

President Coolidge, Vice-President Dawes, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State, will address the electorate of the Nation in behalf of the candidacy of Herbert Hoover on this international peace issue that has been raised by the Democratic platform and candidate.

These five men were leaders in the three great international projects that have signalized American diplomacy since the advent of the Republican Administration in 1921—the naval reduction pact, the Dawes Reparation plan, the Briand-Kellogg or "Pact of Paris" anti-war treaty.

Referendum on Treaty

With the Kellogg treaty now before the Senate Mr. Hoover and Republican leaders are of the opinion that as the Democrats have challenged the pact that the time is ripe to bring the issue before the public and begin the drive to obtain ratification for it without further delay.

The Republican campaign on the international question will therefore be twofold in nature. He intends attainments of the party in this field and also to get underway a counter-effort to the indicated Democratic opposition to the Kellogg treaty.

To this end the five ranking Republican leaders will address themselves particularly to the international situation. President Coolidge will make at least one speech on the subject; Secretary Kellogg is scheduled for several campaign addresses on the matter, while General Dawes, Senator Hughes and Mr. Borah have all accepted invitations to take the stump and campaign in various sections of the country and particularly in the East.

Hoover Challenges Opposition

Mr. Hoover, of great international experience and service, will also discuss the issue of the Republican record before the national platform. He indicated his determination to aggressively challenge the Democratic campaign position on the matter in a talk with newspapermen.

"The Democratic national platform," he said, "attempts to convey the impression that no accomplishment has been made by the Republican Administration in the advancement of world peace."

"The arrival home of Secretary Kellogg after the signing of the great treaty for the renunciation of war at once demonstrated that this was not the case. Secretary Kellogg has accomplished a magnificent step toward world peace by the renunciation of recourse to war for the solution of international controversies."

"The Secretary has brought about a change in fundamental ideas which will affect all future international relations."

"The early return of Secretary Hughes also brings to mind the tremendous accomplishments of the Washington Arms Conference."

Greatest Steps Toward Peace

"To this may well be added the solution of reparations through the commission headed by General Dawes."

"These three contributions point to this administration as having accomplished the greatest steps toward international peace by any country since the signing of the peace treaty ending the Great War."

The Democratic platform severely criticizes the Republican policy in international affairs.

Governor Smith in his acceptance speech belittled the Republican peace endeavor and declared that if the Democrats got into office there would be more substantial accomplishments. In this field as they would undertake to remove the economic causes of war.

Backed by the five great leaders of his party and their record of achievement in international relations and with his own extensive knowledge and personal experience in international affairs, Mr. Hoover is known to feel that the Republicans are in a particularly strong position to challenge the Democratic opponent on this question and to be determined to do so. He will address himself to the issue in one of his four speeches in the East.

Women Interested in Cause

The conferences with Republican National Committeewomen from many states that Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman in charge of the women's campaign, has been conducting for some days at national headquarters, disclosed a widespread interest in Mr. Hoover among the women voters regardless of party.

This sentiment, Mrs. Hert and her assistants declare, is as strong in Southern states as it is in other sections. The women of the East and Northwest are particularly active in behalf of the Republican candidate, Mrs. Hert reported.

The latest word of the situation

NO RELATIONS  
WITH SOVIETS,  
UNIONS DECIDEPolicy of Moderation Pre-  
dominates in Great Con-  
gress of British Labor

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWANSEA, Wales.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Furnishing Trades Association and the Brass Metal Mechanics at the Trade Union Congress to revive interest in the question of renewal of the Anglo-Russian trade union relations.

A resolution was moved asking that the initiative be taken by the Congress in the re-establishment of the Anglo-Russian advisory council and in convening a world conference to secure a united international. J. H. Thomas described this as groveling to Russia. He said that while the Congress would welcome the restoration of trade and diplomatic relations between the two countries, the renewal of trade union relations was not possible until the Russians conducted their own affairs in their own way without interference with British union affairs.

Loan Law Plan  
DRAWN TO AID  
SALARIED MAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Six recommendations designed to curb the "loan shark" and to provide facilities for small loans to salaried workers have just been drafted by the special committee named by Albert Ottinger, Attorney-General, to study this problem.

Two of the recommendations would amend the New York statutes to make them conform with the "uniform small loan law," which is in operation in 18 states. Under such provisions savings banks and trust companies would be permitted to make small loans, with approximately \$240,000,000 a year available for the purpose.

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**SATURDAY**  
(Also Wednesday)

Florida  
Georgia  
Alabama  
North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Cuba  
Continental Europe  
Australia  
New Zealand  
South Africa  
South America



## INTERNATIONAL AID EXPECTED BY DRY CHIEF

United States Commissioner  
Encouraged by Interest  
Shown at Geneva

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—International aid in preventing the smuggling of liquor into the United States may reasonably be expected, Dr. J. M. Moran, Prohibition Commissioner, believes. He has just returned to Washington from Geneva, where he attended the sessions of the International Congress Against Alcoholism. While there he was much impressed with many favorable expressions, although informal and unofficial, of course.

The majority of the officials of foreign governments believe that it is proper to work through the League of Nations. Dr. Moran is unconcerned as to the agency employed if the end can be attained—that of co-operating with the officials of the United States in keeping liquor out of this country.

**Certified Landing Papers**  
Prohibition officials want foreign nations to compel their nationals to supply certified landing papers for liquor cargoes. Records show that from 40 to 50 ports are used largely for the shipment of liquor and American prohibition officials ask only that those nations co-operate by requiring ships under their flags to let their governments know where the liquor was landed.

By requiring certified landing papers, the consuls of the country from which the shipment moved would have to visa the certificate to show that it actually was landed as claimed.

Dr. Moran called attention to the fact that countries agreeing to such a plan would not be changing any domestic policy. The arrangement merely accords the co-operation that nearly all nations give one another in respect of other crimes.

**Courses of Ships Altered**  
The practice of liquor runners has been to comply with the laws of the country whence they come, taking out papers showing a destination to which liquor may lawfully be shipped and then, after leaving port to alter their course to suit their programs which have been arranged with agents in the United States.

Their approach to American shores is watched but it would greatly simplify the campaign against the illicit liquor traffic if the enforcement corps could know in advance when a shipment is moving or could have access to the destination, details of the announced course.

Dr. Moran thinks there could be no objection on the part of foreign powers on the grounds that the United States was attempting to foist prohibition upon them. This Government merely asks, in its efforts to enforce its own prohibition law, the help of foreign governments in preventing violations of that law by its nationals.

## Birds of Nation Believed Safe If Sanctuaries Are Continued

Massachusetts Ornithologist Finds Efforts of Past  
Years Are Bearing Fruit—Says Refugees  
Need to Be Permanent

If enough permanent bird sanctuaries are provided throughout the United States and these tracts are wisely administered there will be no further danger of extermination of any species, says Edward H. Forbush, former Massachusetts state ornithologist and an authority on wild birds, in an article prepared for the Associated Press.

"Every measure for their protection that I advocated 15 years ago has been incorporated into law throughout this broad land," says Mr. Forbush. "All were stoutly opposed, bitterly fought, and strong attempts were made for repeal, but statutes and regulations still stand. We are not likely, under present conditions, to need much new legislation, although some abuses are still to be remedied. What we most need now is more sanctuaries, and enforcement of the laws that we have."

"Someone may ask—What is a sanctuary? A sanctuary is a tract large or small where no gunning is allowed, and where birds and game are protected, fed and sheltered, so as to increase their numbers."

"When the National Association of Audubon Societies first placed wardens on definite tracts of land to guard breeding colonies of birds, they were not always successful. In some cases the inhabitants, some of whom had been making a living by shooting the birds, rebelled."

"But in most cases success crowned these efforts for conservation, and in a few years the numbers of the birds increased rapidly despite the fact that some were shot when away from their reservations."

"The birds soon learned where they were safe, becoming very tame in the sanctuaries, but flying wild and high when out of bounds. I have seen wild ducks on a protected area come out on a lawn, bathe in the fountain, and almost feed from the hand. Those same ducks, when out on the river near by, where shooting

tariff acts to avoid such importations. Moreover, many Americans are swindled by purchasing articles lacking in the historical value which is claimed for them, he believes.

Referring to the provision in the tariff law permitting antiques 100 years old to enter the United States free of duty, Mr. Sackett says: "There is probably more fraud, deliberate or through lack of information, as to the age of antiques, than is generally understood. A great deal of the business of dealing in them is allowed to go through without payment of duty which should be paid."

"The American citizen buys goods on the recommendation of a dealer who says they are 100 years old. A certificate of antiquity is obtained from the nearest United States consul, who never sees the goods."

"They are shipped by freight with papers attached purporting to show the age of the goods. This came before the United States Customs officers at the point of entry and they often are not experts and take the papers attached as prima facie and often as positive proof."

"The result is that there is no proof that these pretended antiques are not simply clever imitations of antiques. The only safeguard is in having the goods come under the inspection of customs officers skilled in detecting such frauds."

## Arctic Expedition, Delayed by Winds, Arrives in Maine

MacMillan Party Brings Back  
Many Specimens After 15  
Months' Exploring

**CHRISTMAS COVE, Me. (AP)—**Delayed nearly 24 hours by a broken boom caused by strong winds and a thick coat of fog, the Arctic schooner Bowdoin arrived here bearing Lieut.-Comdr. Donald B. MacMillan and the Rawson-Field Museum expedition.

Escorted by a coast guard patrol boat and a Portsmouth steamer bearing welcome, the Bowdoin received the greeting of whistles while a group of friends on shore waved handkerchiefs to the party returning after 15 months of Arctic observation and exploration.

The Bowdoin anchored in the cove here and Commander MacMillan went aboard the schooner yacht Sachem, owned by Rowe B. Metcalf of Providence, R. I., and Wiscasset, where he was greeted by his sister, Mrs. Letitia Fog of Freeport and a small party of friends.

Commander MacMillan said the Bowdoin had been delayed by strong headwinds.

The party brought back thousands of specimens of fish, game and birds, many of which are believed to be of important scientific value.

## STOCK OWNERSHIP OF PENNSYLVANIA ROAD EMPLOYEES

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Sept. 8—More than 100,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad are now partners in the enterprise, according to an announcement by the treasurer of the company. Not only do they devote their time and talents to the operation of the railroad, but their interest in the welfare as well, for approximately half of the men and women on the railroad now own stock in the company.

The announcement says that a tabulation of the applications received for new stock contain subscriptions for more than 350,000 shares. Through permission given by existing stockholders, \$17,500,000 of new capital stock was set aside for employees of the company. The price is \$50, this price being approximately \$13 below the current market price of the stock.

## Illicit Antiques Elicit Protests

Senator Sackett Says Objections  
Art Avoid Tariff With-  
out Proving Antiquity

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Because many dutiable objects of art and some not so closely allied either to art or antiquity are being admitted to the United States, Senator Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, recommends firmer provisions in future

## Are Two Heads Better Than One?



## WORKING GIRLS EAGER TO LEARN SELF-PROGRESS

In New York They Work All  
Day and Pay to Attend  
Evening Lectures

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Out of the big New York City garment-making lofts, away from upholsterers' benches, out of restaurants and millinery shops and necktie factories, are trooping each evening a group of workers bent on the sober business of studying their jobs and learning how to improve their working conditions.

Some of them have never been to school, and only a few have gone so far as high school, yet they are adding to their hours of effort the task of attending the annual evening course arranged by the New York Women's Trade Union League.

All of them are employed at small wages, yet they are so keen on the undertaking that they pay on the average 25 cents an evening for the lectures they attend.

Some of them are very young, a few are over 40 years old, but the great majority are between the ages of 25 and 30, thus answering the economists who have gravely deliberated over the lack of interest of the young woman worker in her job.

About half of these women are citizens of the United States. Through the trade unions many of them have the opportunity to function on shop committees and in workers' conferences. Therefore the effects of their efforts at education reach beyond their own immediate purpose of understanding industrial problems and remedies for low wages and long working hours.

A new feature of this year's course is a series of lectures on three basic industries—agriculture, coal and clothing—calculated to show the city girls their relationship to farm problems and to make clear to them what each industry gives to the public and what it keeps for itself. Another new course will set the students to exploring the countries of Europe and the history of the United States for the development of economic organizations and the story of human endeavor to earn a livelihood.

Two English courses will put useful tools into the hands of the students: a series of lectures on literature will open the pages of helpful books; classes in pottery will offer a means of expression of the desire for beauty; lectures on beginning industrial problems will aid new students, and there is a current history course

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## COLLEGE TO AID AERIAL PILOTS AND MECHANICS

Evening Courses Arranged  
at New York University  
Along New Lines

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A special course in practical aviation, designed for mechanics and professional pilots, is to be offered by the evening engineering division of New York University in co-operation with the extension division.

Announcement of the course was made by Collins P. Bliss, associate dean of the College of Engineering, who is in charge of the evening division. The course is intended for those associated with the practical commercial use of airplanes who have not had the time or preparation to take the advanced aeronautical engineering courses offered by the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at the university.

The new course covers a three-year period. The work, according to Dean Bliss, is especially suited to those following aviation as a profession who desire to fit themselves for executive positions in factories, airlines or air transport lines. Elemental problems in aircraft design, weather, equipment, airport construction, lighting, air transport, and traffic questions are included in the curriculum.

A certificate of proficiency will be awarded upon the completion of the course. This work, according to

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## Deep Canal Across New York Sought

Hamilton Fish Says Cana-  
dians Do Not Favor St. Lawrence Improvement Plan

**CAPE MAY, N. J.—**The New York Legislature would be willing to give the State Barge Canal between Albany and Buffalo to the Federal Government, in so doing, it could be converted into a deep water ship canal, according to Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, before the annual convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association here.

Mr. Fish has just returned home from Canada, where he made extensive studies of the scheme to improve the St. Lawrence River and provide a deep water outlet from the Great Lakes. He told the association that sentiment in Canada did not favor the St. Lawrence improvement.

The deep water canal across New York State would not only provide a shorter route but could be constructed at less cost, Mr. Fish said. Col. Edward C. Carrington, chairman of the Great Lakes-Hudson Waterways Association of New York, declared that the St. Lawrence River improvement was impractical as a means of affording ocean-going shipping with a connection to the Great Lakes.

C. S. Sims of the Delaware and Hudson Company, told the convention that he believed the all-American canal would prove more feasible for the transportation of grain than the St. Lawrence route. Other speakers included Otto B. Smith, president of the Waterway League of America; William Lawrence Saunders of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation; and Thorndyke Saville, chief hydraulic engineer of North Carolina.

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Prof. Alexander Klemm, director of the Guggenheim school, will be in no way competitive with the existing courses.

**Study of Aerial Surveying**  
"Equally important with the technical development of the airplane is its utilization on a commercial basis. The new courses in industrial aviation are designed for students who may wish to follow careers in the application of aircraft in air transportation, aerial surveying, forest, and crop protection and similar fields."

Officers of the New York University faculty guiding the work of the new three-year course are: Dean Bliss, Charles H. Snow, dean of the College of Engineering; Rufus D. Smith, director of the extension division; Prof. Charles E. Gus, assistant director of the extension division, and Douglas S. Trowbridge, assistant to the director. Professor Klemm is a member of the advisory committee for the new course.

## Rail Valuation to Be Extended by Commission

Commerce Survey Begun in  
1914 Will Be Brought  
Up to Date

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Valuation of the railroads of the country, which has been in progress since 1914, has taken another step forward. The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued detailed instructions, in an order and accompanying pamphlets, to bring the valuation up to date.

The commission has practically completed the basic valuations as of dates ranging from 1914 to 1921. The new instructions provide for reports to the commission on changes in railroad properties since the primary valuation dates as of Dec. 31, 1927, or new dates to be specified by the director of the Commission's Bureau of Valuation. The reports are required to be filed within 90 days from the date prescribed by the director.

The commission intends to prescribe by these regulations a uniform method for reporting data needed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to revise and extend to a new valuation date or dates the reports made in the several valuations under Section 19A of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Although instructions and sample forms are provided in the pamphlets, "carriers are assumed to be familiar with the content of the basic valuation reports and may, therefore, furnish any information which in their judgment is required for the purpose intended, even though the particular thing reported on has not been specifically set forth in these instructions."

"The accounting data to be reported," the commission says, "shall be taken from the accounting records and shall correspond with the data there recorded. If such records are not available for the purposes indicated the source of the information shall be shown. . . . The carrier must be prepared to point out to any representative of the commission the source from which the information was obtained so that the account of the commission can examine this record without further search upon his part."

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## Postal Officials Take Step for Clearer Mail Addresses

Admits Cleverness in Deciphering Hieroglyphics but Needs No Practice

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—While the Post Office Department appreciates the implied compliment that it can find the destination for a letter regardless of the imperfection of any address, it prefers, in the interests of economy and efficiency, that letters shall be started with proper addresses. To that end it will co-operate with business men in perfecting their mailing lists.

In a statement just issued the department said that at one time a proposal had been made to Congress to place a 1-cent charge upon each letter requiring directory service.

"It is believed, however," says the statement, "that if the individual, firm or corporation, depending to any extent on the mails for its business, delay and often non-delivery of mail results in loss of business and profits, the most important step will have been taken to correct the evil."

"It is estimated that 200,000,000 pieces of mail are yearly given 'directory service,' which means that postal employees must take time from the regular handling and dispatching of mail in the endeavor to provide correct addresses for this huge volume of misdirected matter."

"There is every evidence that the mailers of incompletely addressed matter believe that to the postal service nothing is impossible. The implied compliment is appreciated but it must be remembered that this no longer is the age of the town pump and that our cities have grown so that no longer can a mail distributor be expected to know 'everybody in town.'"

"Mail inadequately addressed and requiring directory service, of course, means delay. Often it must be returned to the sender for a new address. For the lack of a return address nearly 20,000,000 of these are sent annually to the dead letter office."

"Solicitations for orders cannot produce results if the customer does not receive the solicitation. If he receives it a few hours late, a competitor may get the order which otherwise would have gone to 'you.' Often the solicitation does not contain the street address of the advertising firm, and then the customer's order is subjected to the same directory service and resultant delay which befell that of the advertiser."

"Any business or commercial house knows that the delay to an order often means cancellation, as well as the loss of future business. Moral: put your street address plainly, not only on all letterheads and envelopes,

but on newspaper and magazine advertising. The reaction of a customer to the return for a better address of an important order can easily be imagined."

## Zoning Progress Is Maintained in Pennsylvania Area

Easton Is First City of Third  
Class to Adopt Ordinance in 1928

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
EASTON, Pa.—The adoption finally of a zoning ordinance by this city may contribute toward maintaining the prestige of Pennsylvania, as an active center of zoning, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

The records of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs show that "Easton is the first city of the third class, thus far this year to adopt zoning." Other cities of the third class have adopted zoning and the Easton action may encourage Altoona and Harrisburg, where ordinances are awaiting final action of their respective city councils.

The Easton law covers the industrial and business areas of the city and provides that residential sections shall not be impaired or their value destroyed by inharmonious intrusions. It is believed every class of property has the amount of protection it needs for present conditions with ample provision for sane and orderly development.

Every possible effort has been made to have a reasonable ordinance and it is believed that it will stand the test if subjected to court review.

Modern and up-to-date features recognized in present-day zoning practice are included in the ordinance which is the result of wholehearted co-operation.

## SECOND GRADE TIRES CUT

**NEW YORK—**A temporary reduction of 20 per cent in the price of their second grade tires has just been announced by the United States Rubber Company. The price cut, it was said, was made to meet a similar reduction by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company on old Oldfield tires which are to be replaced by a new tire bearing the Firestone name.

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## CLASS B FLIERS CONQUER FOG ON RACE WEST

Livingston Leads Entries in  
Second Air Derby at  
First Two Stops

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—John H. Livingston led the class B racers in the transcontinental air derby to Norton Field here, Sept. 8. He leveled off his plane and landed at 10:49 a. m. (eastern standard time).

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Conquering a dense fog over the Pittsburgh district, the first of the Class B Transcontinental Air Derby entries reached Bettis Field, McKeesport, Sept. 8, from Roosevelt Field, John H. Livingston of Monmouth, Ill., flying his Waco plane, and accompanied by M. B. Allen, of Troy, O., landed at 10:14:45 a. m., eastern daylight time.

J. Warren Smith of McKeesport, and A. L. Litzenger, Pittsburgh, in a Cessna B monoplane, landed second at 10:30 a. m. Three minutes later E. C. Schultz and W. R. Yahner brought their Cessna plane down. After a 30-minute halt here, the racers hopped off for Columbus, the second stop station. Several planes were forced down en route, due to the fog.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Bound for a share in prizes of \$15,000 at the end of a flight across the continent, 20 airplane pilots in class B of the cross-country air derby took off Sept. 8 for Los Angeles.

L. A. Shoemaker of Los Angeles took off at 6:18 a. m. (eastern standard time), leading the departure. C. W. Holman of St. Paul, the winner of a \$10,000 prize in last year's derby, was next away, followed by Stuart F. Auer of Milwaukee, Paul R. Braniff of Oklahoma City, G. C. Quick of Wichita, Kan.; John H. Livingston of Monmouth, Ill.; M. Whitt of Worcester, Mass.; John R. Wood of Worcester, Mass.; Ervold Bohl and E. E. Ballough of Chicago.

Other pilots in the contest and the order in which they took off, were: C. W. Mayne, Tucson, Ariz.; E. G. Schultz, Pittsburgh; Bryan Shaw, New York; T. A. Wells, Wichita, Kan., a student at Princeton University; I. McKinney, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Al Litzenger, Pittsburgh; Leo Nomis, Hollywood, Calif.; Jay Sodowsky, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Charles W. Myers, Troy, O.; Ray J. Merritt, New Castle, Pa.

The four class C planes got underway at 10:27 a. m. eastern standard time, trailing the 20 class B planes by more than three hours.

R. C. Cantwell, flying a Lockheed-Vega, was first into the air in the C division.

MIDLAND, Tex. (AP)—Robert Dake, Pittsburgh, flying an American Moth, was the first of the Class A trans-

continental air racers to check in at Midland airport. He was only a few seconds ahead of Earl Rowland, Wichita, whose Cessna motor developed trouble on the dash from Abilene, first control point of the day. It was the first time Rowland had relinquished the lead.

PECOS, Tex. (AP)—Her solo "tramp flight" to the Pacific Coast broken because of valve trouble in her plane, Amelia Earhart, first woman to fly across the Atlantic, has landed a temporary job right in her line. She has volunteered to act as official referee at the Pecos airport in checking the transcontinental air racers landing here for fuel.

## Experts Discuss the Education of Backward Races

British and French Delegates  
Emphasize Need of Guard-  
ing Natives' Interests

LONDON—Among the many interesting subjects discussed by the British and French educational experts who recently met in London was the education of backward races. This is one of the questions to which Great Britain in such colonies as Kenya and India, while France in Madagascar and in Morocco has similar problems to solve.

The outstanding impression left by the speakers was that there is no idea nowadays of exploiting backward races, regardless of native interests. Again and again the speakers emphasized that trusteeship was the only justifiable policy today.

But as Gen. Sir Gordon Guggisberg, the late Governor of the Gold Coast, pointed out, this policy could be applied in different ways. In countries where it is frankly acknowledged that the land is owned by the native race, as, for example, the larger portion of the East African colonies, trusteeship could be applied in its fullest sense, for the well-being and development of peoples not yet able to stand by themselves. But there are colonies owned by both France and Great Britain where, owing to climatic conditions, there has been a permanent and long-established occupation, and the development of the natives to the same extent is sometimes impracticable.

The educationists in conference thought that a mistake had been made in regarding education as the exclusive property of the Government, whose control must inevitably be bureaucratic and therefore deadening.

With a view of creating better understanding between the nations, an interesting scheme of exchanging teachers was started three years ago in Europe. This year, according to the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently by M. Descloux, honorary secretary of the British Institute in Paris, a similar exchange has been started with the United States.

For some time past arrangements have been in existence for the interchange of secondary school teachers between Great Britain and the United States. So far the exchanges have been limited to women teachers, but a subcommittee, under the leadership of the headmaster of Westminster School, is considering the question of extending the scheme so as to include men teachers. The exchange of teachers between France and England has been arranged so that the teachers undertake each other's work.

Fields of Endeavor Widening  
to Women Skilled in Vocations

Barnard Economist Advises Students to Choose Work  
Away From Beaten Path and Along Lines They  
Hope to Make Their Permanent Calling

NEW YORK—The young woman who knows a great deal about one subject of obvious importance is going to find ever widening fields of endeavor, according to Miss Emilie J. Hutchinson, associate professor of economics in Barnard College.

Miss Hutchinson, who is regarded as one of the foremost women economists, tells of many new, useful, and gainful occupations where women could do constructive work. She told of Barnard students who had made good in occupations which are usually held to be in man's realm alone, and said that new opportunities for girls ought especially to exist in factories where they could specialize in aspects of manufacturing other than that of selling.

She declared that one of the most encouraging signs of the time is the tendency among college women to look farther ahead, planning for a longer career than formerly, and, accordingly, to make more thorough preparations for a specific vocation, making the same sacrifices that men do to acquire advanced education.

"Expert knowledge and skill are becoming more and more a prerequisite for high salary," she said. "In many fields, comparatively untold by women, they might become expert counselors. A special type of woman, for instance, might do something new in research connected with investments, making herself an investment analyst and counselor."

Miss Hutchinson said Barnard girls were especially interested in department store work and that she was in favor of them trying out in winter and summer shops in small towns. She spoke of one girl who is experimenting in agriculture and expressed the belief that college women have a place in handling the economic problems of this field, such as marketing. Lecturing and conducting consulting bureaus were mentioned as other promising fields.

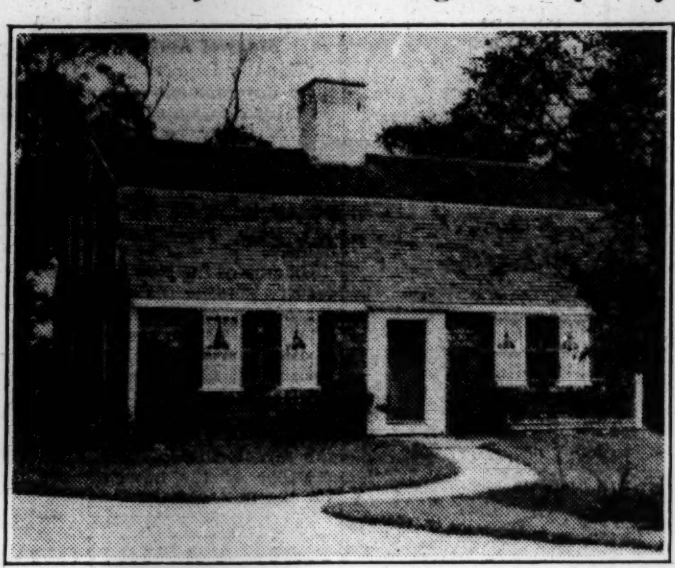
As a concrete example of the "long look ahead," Miss Hutchinson referred to a former student of Barnard who married while in college, but hoped to go on with her journalistic work. Her preparation proved wise, Miss Hutchinson added, and at present she is holding the type of position which she always wanted, and is aiding in the support of her son.

She summed up by stressing the value of girls remembering chiefly two modern rules—"choose some work away from the beaten path as much as possible and remember that the field you choose is one that you may want to make permanent."

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Avenue de l'Opera, for any information you may desire.

## A Treasury of New England History



The Old Cudworth House, Home of the Scituate Historical Society.

## Pilgrim Founding of Scituate 300 Years Ago to Be Retraced

Days of Merchant Adventurers to Be Recalled in  
Pageant of Scituate Historical Society—Landmarks  
to Be Revisited in Anniversary Observance

SCITUATE, Mass.—Retracing the beginnings 300 years ago of the town of Scituate, the Scituate Historical Society is celebrating the anniversary of the settlement of the village in which the original Pilgrims of Plymouth took a prominent part.

Timothy Hatherly, "The Father of Scituate," was one of the "Merchant Adventurers" who financed the first Mayflower Company. He came to Plymouth in 1623 aboard the ship Anne and soon saw the advantages of the region which was then called Satuit, the Indian name for cold water.

The four cliffs, the North River, and the excellent harbor were all favorable to settlement. The harbor was excellent for fishing and trade, and the North River, besides supplying an artery into the forests of pine and oak afforded a convenient place for the building of boats.

In 1625 Timothy Hatherly returned to England, and in 1637 he and his partners received large grants of land which included what are now the towns of Scituate, Norwell, formerly South Scituate—Hanover, and a portion of Rockland.

The men of County Kent carried their name proudly for they were known far and wide as loyal and gallant gentlemen, and many of the first settlers of Scituate were from Kent.

In 1639 Scituate was the most populous and the richest settlement in Plymouth Colony and it has always played a leading part in the colony, which was the first permanent white settlement in New England.

The "Men of Kent" settled in a scattered way soon after Timothy Hatherly visited this region, but the first town record bears the date 1628. The Scituate Historical Society during the 12 years of its existence has done some outstanding work in preserving a record of the activities of these men. At each annual meeting it has given pageants depicting the early days of Scituate which have been highly entertaining and of great educational value for their accuracy and fidelity to detail. A surprising number of old costumes in a good

state of preservation have been features of these occasions.

The event this year is called "A Visit to Old Places." Starting at the Old Cudworth House, which was built in 1723 and is the home of the Society, participants will first stop at Third Cliff. Here were the first planting lands of the early settlers.

They will then go to the site of the first meeting house, erected in the summer of 1633.

Then the party will move to Satuit Brook, and will visit the house lots of Edward Foster, William Gilson and Capt. James Cudworth, as well as the marker on the site of the old Kent shipyard.

The next visit will be to the boulder on Hatherly Road, which marks the site of the home of Timothy Hatherly in 1637. Not long ago, while plowing in his field, Mr. Azro Turner found on this spot some square English bricks which no doubt were a portion of Timothy Hatherly's own hearth.

The home of Capt. Michael Pierce on Country Way will be the last place to be visited. A historical sketch of the life of this remarkable man will be given and also a brief description of his home, which was a tavern during the Revolutionary War.

Air-Rail Service  
Gains Patronage

New Plan Saves Business Day  
on Transcontinental Trip,  
Railroad Agent Says

CHICAGO—Patronage during the first week of the new air-rail transcontinental arrangement indicates that it has found favor with the traveling public, it is declared by C. W. Getty, assistant general passenger agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad here. Each day since the service was inaugurated, said Mr. Getty, the planes have been well patronized in both directions.

Co-ordination of airplane and railroad passenger transportation has proved a time saver, he pointed out. West-bound passengers can leave New York at 6:16 p. m. on the Manhattan Limited of the Pennsylvania, arrive in Chicago at 1:40 o'clock the following afternoon; board a plane on its return departure at 2 p. m., and arrive in the Twin Cities at 7 o'clock the same evening. Connection is made there with the fast trains by all railroad lines to the northwest, representing the saving of a full business day for passengers desiring to Seattle, Vancouver, Portland and other Pacific northwest points. Similar gains are made on the eastward journey.

Unemployed Are  
Turning to Canada

Government-Dominion Plan  
to Send 10,000 Harvesters  
Meets Ready Response

MANCHESTER, ENGL.—The Government and Dominion scheme to send 10,000 of Britain's unemployed to Canada for the wheat harvesting, met with a ready response all over the country, especially in the North of England. The men will be taken direct to Winnipeg, and will be sent on from there to farms as far west as the Rockies. Although they have the option of returning to England at a cheap rate, should they desire, most of the men hope to settle permanently in the Dominion.

"It is a new chance," said one man, an unemployed miner from St. Helens to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "If I can earn from £3 to £5 a week, and get some work in the winter, I shall most certainly stay."

It will not be very long before the full 10,000 have been selected, and as emigrants they should create a favorable impression in Canada. All

of them have to be between 18 and 40 years of age, and be up to the A 1 test of army days. Very few of them have been able to find the necessary £12—a sign of the poverty which exists in the mining areas from which most of them are being drawn. Those who cannot are given a free warrant to Liverpool and £5, and the balance is granted to them afterward.

Dr. B. Jeffs, who was engaged in the work of examining applicants reported that 50 or 60 per cent of them were found eligible. A Canadian Government official pointed out that the work would be extremely arduous, and men of a fine physical type were absolutely necessary.

Attempt Is Made  
to Reduce Maps to  
Uniform System

Congress Aided Collation of  
Facts, but Added Little  
to Knowledge

CAMBRIDGE, ENG.—Several new international commissions have been set up as a result of the International Geographical Congress which met in London and Cambridge recently. One of these will co-operate with the Ciraolo commission of the League of Nations by preparing a map showing the areas on the earth's surface where calamities of international magnitude have occurred in the past. It is hoped that in this way the task of organizing assistance to future sufferers will be simplified.

Another commission will prepare a map of the Pliocene and Pleistocene Ages in order to help research into the early history of man on this planet. A committee which had been sitting for some years to collate the existing information on this subject presented a report to the congress and the appointment of the new body was the outcome.

Other decisions of the congress requiring international collaboration include the resolve to make an inventory of old maps and to publish a selection on the model of the monument to artography. Italians. Many countries will also join in constructing the map of the ancient Roman Empire at the time of its greatest expansion which is to form a supplement to the 1,100,000-scale series—the "millionth" map as it was termed by some of the delegates.

This great undertaking which has already been exercising the thoughts and pens of map makers for over 30 years, is an attempt to reduce the many different conventional signs, etc., in use in the various countries to a single uniform system.

In the opinion of most of the delegates, the congress did not bring out many new facts, but it helped geographers of the world to collate their knowledge, and, still more important, to make one another's acquaintance. An exhibition of modern books on geographical and kindred subjects supplied by leading publishers throughout the world was another feature of the gathering and attracted much attention.

Regret was expressed by several delegates at the absence of any German representatives, and Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking at a dinner given by the British Government in honor of the occasion, voiced official regret at their absence. The reason is said to be due to the main to the fact that the International Research Council which controls the invitations is still an inter-allied concern founded after the war and has not yet quite made its peace with the German savants.

Actually, the congress was a kind of hybrid body, and for the uninitiated it was not always easy to distinguish between the functions of the General Assembly of the International Geographical Union, which consisted of the official representatives of 19 countries, and the International Geographical Congress, which was open to all the countries of the world.

Lindbergh "Boss" Reports  
Flier Right on the Job

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's "boss" finds his famous subordinate an eminently satisfactory worker. C. M. Keys, president of Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., explained that nobody has seen much of the flying colonel this summer because he has been making the most of his job as chairman of the company's technical committee.

Colonel Lindbergh has been ceaselessly examining planes and fields, plotting air routes and making meteorological surveys. Much of the work, Mr. Keys explained, is pioneering.

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## Lira to Retain Its Present Rate of Stabilization

Increased Exchange Value Not  
Accompanied by More  
Buying Power

ROME—In a statement recently made before a general meeting of Italian industrialists Signor Mussolini declared in strong terms that the reported Government intention to revise the rate of stabilization (fixed last December at 19 lire to the dollar) was a "krotesque," adding that any perturbation as to the present monetary equilibrium would be sheer folly. "The Government," he said, "would be unworthy to remain one more hour in power if it committed such a folly."

The reports as to a probable revaluation of the lira arose from the speculative selling of lire on a large scale in London, Paris and elsewhere about two months ago; these sales were made in the hope that the economic difficulties in Italy would compel the Government to readjust the gold basis of the lira.

Count Volpi's Resignation

Then came Count Volpi's resignation, which in many quarters was interpreted as an indication that the late finance minister did not agree with Signor Mussolini's views on the monetary question. Finally, as the rumor that the gold parity of the lira was to be lowered in view of the disastrous industrial depression was still current, especially abroad, Signor Mussolini made a second reassuring statement that there would be no change in the level of stabilization to which Italian economic life had already adjusted itself.

It is a mistake to attribute all the economic ills of Italy to the high rate of the lira. There are other, equally, if not more serious causes of the present crisis in Italy's economic and commercial life. These will be referred to in a second article. It is now clear, however, that in the course of the "battle of the lira," which came to an end with the legal stabilization of the currency, the Italian Government has made two mistakes.

No Increase in Buying Power

In the first place, the task of adjusting the various economic factors to the new basis created by a too hasty revaluation had not been completed when the definite stabilization of the lire took place, and stabilization could not instantly improve the situation. The increased exchange value of the lira was not accompanied by a comparatively equal increase in its purchasing power. Hence the uneasiness and discontent of the industrialists who were faced with a situation entailing heavy sacrifices not only in the foreign but also in the domestic market, and the indifference of the general public to the stabilization of the lire which was not followed by any very appreciable reduction in the cost of living.

In the second place, there has always been a feeling in Italy that the stabilization rate of the franc would be similar to that of the lira. Before the war, French and Italian exchange rates moved in sympathy. The present rate relationship will undoubtedly impede the efforts of Italy to expand her export trade, as France is able to quote lower prices in the world markets on competitive goods.

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This will naturally intensify the adverse trade position of Italy. While it is generally admitted that a rate equal to that fixed for the French franc would certainly have been beneficial to the Italian trade as a whole, there is one important consideration which must not be overlooked in judging the motives which induced the Italian Government to stabilize the lira at so high a rate. Italy is primarily an importing country; she has always imported more than she exported, and it is therefore logical that the country as a whole is better off if, by paying fewer lire, she can reduce her unfavorable trade balance.

## League Spends £75,000 Yearly on Publications

Effort to Be Made to Effect  
Economies by Limiting  
Amount of Printing

LONDON—Over £75,000 a year, exclusive of salaries of officials, is spent by the League of Nations in publishing official documents, minutes, and reports of all kinds, according to an investigation recently undertaken by the Supervisory Commission which controls the League's expenditure. About two-thirds of this sum is for the publications of the Secretariat and the remaining one-third for those of the International Labor Office. The third financially autonomous institution of the League—the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague—arranges for its own printing at a further cost of about 42,000 Dutch florins (£3500).

Apart from international treaties registered with the League, all of which must be published, the Secretariat arranges for the printing of the minutes of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference; the Permanent Mandates Commission; the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium; the Intellectual Co-operation Commission, and the committees on the Traffic in Women and Children and Child Welfare. The last two, however, have decided in future to publish only their reports.

In order to try and effect economies, the Assembly is to be asked at its forthcoming session in September to lay down the rule that its permission must always be obtained beforehand for the publication of all periodical and serial publications.

England Indorses  
Free Collar Plan

Laundry Service, Originating  
in Scotland, Keeps Pa-  
tron Always Supplied

WASHINGTON—When a collar wears out, the laundry supplies a new one free of charge in England. The collar replacement service which started in Glasgow and has been extended to England, has been very successful, Harold A. Burch, Assistant Trade Commissioner at London, reports to the Department of Commerce.

Would such a system appeal to Americans? Launderers say no, but argue collars have not been standardized in the United States to the point where a man would be willing to have a new collar supplied for an old one just because it was the right size and shape. The average man, they say, likes a certain brand and would resent it if the laundry substituted one of another manufacture, even if it had the same appearance and fit.

The way the British plan works is for a man to have a supply of new collars which he agrees to send, a dozen at a time when soiled, in a stiff container furnished by the laundry, pledging himself to use no other laundry service. The customer pays the postage to the laundry, which pays the return postage and charges 2s. a dozen for service. When the customer notices that a collar has seen its best days he writes "Replace" on it and gets a new one from the laundry free.

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## FACT IS NEW ROAD TO PEACE, LEAGUE IS TOLD

Nation Going to War Would  
Find World Against It,  
Says Greek Delegate

GENEVA—The effect of the Kellogg Pact on the international situation continues to be the fundamental theme of every speaker in the general debate at the Assembly of the League of Nations. Mineichiyo Adachi, Japanese Ambassador to France, Nicholas Politis, former Foreign Minister of Greece, Herman Müller, German Chancellor and W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, all emphasized its importance as a guarantee for peace. Mr. Politis made a good point when he declared that the pact opened a new road to peace because nations that committed the supreme crime of being first to go to war would now be faced with a "combination of the whole world."

Stressing the same idea, Mr. Mackenzie King said that the great value of the pact lay in the effort to focus public opinion against war as a crime against humanity. His description of 100 years peace between the United States and Canada as a symbol of the renunciation of war, which proved that there was nothing visionary in the ideal, was loudly applauded. He pointed out that a reduction of armaments was all important, for the Anglo-Saxon peace pact on the Canadian border had been accompanied by a complete abolition of armaments along the 3000-mile frontier. It was in this way the triumph of a great ideal.

**Conference of Powers**  
Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, had a long private conversation with Lord Cushendun, the British representative, also with Paul Hymans of Belgium and Signor Scialoja of Italy with reference to the German proposal for a conference of the powers concerned in the occupation of the Rhineland. Herr Müller is now to see Lord Cushendun.

The Germans do not expect their demand for the evacuation to be conceded here. What they desire is that the "principle of the treaty," as they interpret it, should be recognized; namely, that evacuation ought to be carried out, both on judicial and moral grounds. They are waiting to hear what the former Allies will say and, while ruling out any idea of political compensation, are willing to discuss any other basis of negotiation, although firmly maintaining that the question of evacuation has no connection with the payment of reparations, since Germany is fulfilling all its obligations in that regard.

**Herr Müller's Tribute**  
Herr Müller paid a tribute to the anti-war pact. Great masses of people in every country, he said, were in favor of the renunciation of war, and this constituted the root strength of the pact. It was more than ever before political acts were dictated by the "living convictions of the peoples." The task of statesmen was to direct this force at the proper moment to a practical end. The entire pact was an expression of the "capital necessities of our time," corresponding to the aims to which the Assembly was devoted.

This led Herr Müller to the conclusion that disarmament must be a logical consequence of the renunciation of war, and he expressed the hope that the League would give serious consideration to overcoming the difficulties which faced the preparatory commission. "The League must not rest on hope alone," he said. It must act if the anti-war pact is to have a meaning.

**Wang Ching-chi, the Chinese delegate, announced that the Nanking Government had accepted the British proposal for a commission of inquiry into the illicit drug traffic in the Far East. At the same time he demanded that a similar inquiry should be made in countries manufacturing drugs. He added that the new Chinese Government would summon a conference of Chinese authorities at an early date to take measures against the production of opium.**

### LOWELL MASONS LAY TEMPLE CORNER STONE

LOWELL, Mass. (P)—More than 2000 Masons from all parts of New England attended the corner stone laying at the new Masonic Temple here. Among those who took part in the ceremony were officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Grand Lodge and Commandery of New Hampshire were also represented.

The ceremony was under the direction of Frank L. Simpson of Lynn, Grand Master, assisted by Otis C. White of Worcester, Deputy Grand Master, John Whittington of Dedham, Senior Grand Warden, and Elton S. Wilde of New Bedford, Junior Grand Warden.

### JOHN COOLIDGE TAKES JOB RAILROAD OFFERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—John Coolidge, the President's son, is going to be a railroad man. His job is with the New York, New Haven & Hartford—perhaps in the freight department—and he will start at the bottom and work his way up. E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the road, made this statement.

"The matter of employment of John Coolidge is having favorable consideration. It is his desire to begin at the bottom and, depending solely upon his own efforts, to work his own way up and learn railroad-ing. What kind of a job he will have or where he will be located is not yet determined."

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partment—and he will start at the bottom and work his way up. E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the road, made this statement.

### British Deny Naval Accord Is Abandoned

Anglo-French Compromise  
Still Before Governments  
of Other Powers

LONDON—The reports current in the press that the Anglo-French naval compromise has been abandoned may be disregarded, it is stated in official circles here. The proposals are still before the American, Italian and Japanese governments, to which they were submitted some time ago. They were designed solely to facilitate progress in the preparatory commission for disarmament, where an advance had been held up by the differences between the British and French views regarding methods of effecting naval limitations.

In place of their two existing drafts, the British and French experts were able to agree on one draft, which was thereupon submitted for consideration to the other powers chiefly concerned. It has been repeatedly emphasized that all the other powers concerned must come into agreement if the proposals are to be effective, and that otherwise the proposals fall to the ground, in which event the search of an accord would have to be resumed along other lines. The powers to which the Anglo-French agreement has been submitted have not yet expressed their views as to its suitability or otherwise as a basis of discussion.

LONDON (P)—Official denial is made of reports published in two London newspapers that the Anglo-French naval accord would be abandoned. The reports said that despite criticism of the understanding has come from various quarters and particularly from hostile American sources.

Government circles point out that no action on the naval accord can be taken until an answer is received from the United States, Japan and Italy, to which governments the proposals have been submitted.

PARIS—An ominous silence is maintained in the French press regarding the rumor from London that Britain has decided to abandon the Anglo-French naval compromise. The reason is not far to seek. The Premier, Raymond Poincaré, is holidaying in his country retreat at Sampligny, and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, is at Geneva. How well controlled the French press is by the Government is exemplified in this incident.

### WESTCHESTER STRIKE ARBITRATION PROPOSED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Settlement of the mill workers' strike in Westchester County by arbitration has just been requested by the Building Material Men's Association here. Approximately 250 workers are idle in important mills throughout the county, due to a disagreement over working hours and pay.

The building material association, in a telegram to William L. Hutchinson, of Indianapolis, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, requested permission to act as arbitrator. The request grew out of a session attended by representatives of both mills and the employees. The mill workers have asked for a five-day week with the same pay they are getting for five and a half days.

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### Experts Meet to Modernize Cable Rules

Drastic Revision May Be Made  
of Code System at Brus-  
sels Convention

LONDON—Representatives of the International Telegraph Union, including the code experts of the world, are meeting at Brussels, two years before the quinquennial session is normally due, in 1930, to modernize wire communication regulations. The basis of the union's original convention in 1875, when a number of envoys of European countries met at what was then St. Petersburg, to frame the rules, which are now said to be obsolete and out of harmony with modern conditions and requirements.

Under existing rules each country has but one vote, a condition which is said not to bear proper relation to the amount or importance of the traffic in the respective states. Private telegraph companies, on the other hand, have no voting power, although entitled to attend the conference to express their views. Undoubtedly whatever revision of the regulations may be made will be of great moment to the traders of the world engaged in daily overseas transactions.

"One of the most important questions to be considered," says a Monitor informant, "relates to the length of the standard code word, at present of 10 letters. The Paris conference of the union appointed a committee in 1925 to consider code matters, and this committee declared in favor of a reduction of the standard code word to five letters."

### Higher Charges Opposed

"It is apparent, from opinions expressed in various authoritative quarters, that the business world will be affronted if such changes are to be a cloak for increased charges of 30 per cent to the user." The majority of the members of the Telegraph Union, however, are said to favor such an increase. While the United States Government will not be represented officially at the conference, there will be a delegation of American observers, including Maj. W. Friedman, chief of the Code and Cipher Signal Corps of the War Department at Washington, and Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Sweden. The International Chamber of Commerce will likewise be represented in a consultative capacity.

Discussions of the proposed change in the standard code word the Chamber urges, in the event of the change, that this be accompanied by a reduction in the rates by not less than 50 per cent. It indicates that the non-reduction of the rate per word for ordinary messages would not compensate for the loss to the economic interests entailed by the increase in the rate per word for code messages; on the contrary, business interests would have to bear all the costs of the reform.

### Pronounceability Test

Instances occur where firms double up code words containing only five letters, thus getting two or more words transmitted for the price of one, and this often violates the old rule that a code word must be pronounceable. Much opposition has arisen to the pronounceability test, and it is hoped that the general international position may be regularized by cancellation of this requirement.

The International Chamber of Commerce has recommended for the conference's consideration Article 10 of the Washington radio convention of 1927 as a suitable model on which the Telegraph Union might frame a provision for incorporation in its own constitution. The Washington article in effect says that telegraph stations should be established

and operated under the best conditions, should be kept up-to-date and not allowed to interfere with the radio services of other governments or enterprises authorized by such governments to carry on the services of public communication.

### IN BALLOON 26 HRS. 42 MINS.

BITTERFELD, Ger. (P)—Germany hailed a new "flying traulein" when Adelheid Noell of Berlin remained aloft in a balloon for 26 hours and 42 minutes, a new record for Germany. She used one of the oldest types of German balloons and had entered a competition with 29 other balloons for the purpose of obtaining a pilot's license.

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### Pronounceability Test

Instances occur where firms double up code words containing only five letters, thus getting two or more words transmitted for the price of one, and this often violates the old rule that a code word must be pronounceable. Much opposition has arisen to the pronounceability test, and it is hoped that the general international position may be regularized by cancellation of this requirement.

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**BRATTLEBORO, VT.**



## THE HOME FORUM

## On Seeing Everything

WHEN one comes to an unpremeditated stop in one's car at the end of the long descent of a hill road not yet completed, it might mean many things. Most probably the determining cause is car trouble. Other guesses might be made. With regard to the particular stop to which I have made reference it is not necessary even to mention these other probable causes. I had unmistakable warning that some part of my car needed attention. For this reason I stopped. But night was fast approaching. I observed that my unpremeditated stop had brought me close to a camping site. It needed but little time to come to terms with the owner. The tent was pitched, and the overlooking of the car was left until morning light. On the morning after the defect was soon remedied. Yet our going on was delayed. Eight days have passed and still our tent is staked in the same place. Something intervened to make us prolong our stay.

What would you do, if your time was your own, and you found yourself at dawn on the bank of a clear, running stream, fed by the rivulets from the near-by tree-covered hills? Like a blackbird of diaphanous silver, the mist rested on the hills. But the sun, rising with power, rolled the mists away and gave us chance to see how fair was the place. At least, for one day, we would give the car no chance to start. But day has been added to day, and we have an occasional trip to a near-by village, the car has been resting completely. As for myself, I have been wandering much, yet not walking far.

After a week of such experience one begins to arrive at many unusual points of view. The old aphorism about extremes meeting comes to unexpected illustration. For instance, with certain modifications, to be made in due course, one might say that in going nowhere one has been seeing everything. Certain it is that in speeding three hundred miles across country in order to reach the place at which we have not yet arrived, we saw less in the three hundred miles than we have seen in these last eight days within the narrow radius of the three miles of which our camp site is the bisecting point. In seeing everything we saw nothing. Now in going to no place in particular, we are seeing everything.

As with all rough-and-ready generalizations, these statements are in some need of modification to make them fit exactly the facts of the case. The swift-moving tourist does see something; the stream wandering walker does not see everything. Yet, in the main, each generalization stands firm. It was only a few days ago that a woman mentioned with pride to my wife that she had been in twenty-eight states within the last eight weeks. I notice that there are those who have circled the world in less than a month. But these world travelers were not out to see things. They were making speed. But the woman visiting twenty-eight states in less than eight weeks presumably was seeing something. I wonder

what? Not always to the swift is the seeing. Yet they have their reward. I knew a fisherman but had a story to tell. The analogy is obvious.

They also have their reward who go to no place in particular. Seeing no place they yet see everything. When I return to my home, friends will ask what I thought of this or that city. If they would only ask me what things I have been seeing I could give a ready answer. In this distinction I think we have that which indicates wisdom in the traveler. He who has learned the art, whether he goes swift or slow, will reveal that he has seen things rather than mere places. As a rule travelers are either of the qualitative kind or of the quantitative sort. Sometimes one may succeed in seeing both at once.

During these past few days I have been trying unreservedly to be of the former type. My aim has been to see how many things one could see, not how many places one could pass through. It has been an interesting experience. Wholly uninvited by nature one soon comes to see how encyclopedic she is. From such a point of view she becomes a gentle rebuker of our presumptiveness. We have not to move far to find the limits of our knowledge. In this school-going age one hears much of the specialist. I have met not a few who thought that they had a right to that title. Perhaps they had. For the present I prefer to speak in praise of the amateur. Too often the air of the specialist is the air of one who has finished a subject. The attitude of the amateur is that of a man who always knows that there is more to the subject than he at present knows.

Yet even as I write so I see that I am in danger of departing from my theme. In seeking to see everything I have purposely desisted from making nature into a classroom. I was not here to study as I would be a book for a professor. I was here to survey. I have enjoyed many a city without knowing the name of every street along which I have walked. To enjoy nature I do not find it necessary to know the name of everything I see. With the vocation I pursue nature will always be largely anonymous to me. I have other things to do than learn the names of every bird and tree and flower, to say nothing of insect and stone. At present, in these vacationing days, sufficient for me is the joy which comes through seeing. With the running stream for base line I find myself giving a glance and more at the witchery of water rippling over well-washed stones. I remember Hamerton, but cannot consult him since the nearest library to which I have access is some sixty miles away. But I have no time to lament my lack. Flamingo, heron, and gliding bird, swaying bough and trembling leaf, insect on land or water pass claiming my attention. Sufficient for me is the sheer delight of them. It is not knowledge in the systematic sense, but the joy which comes through seeing. With the running stream for base line I find myself giving a glance and more at the witchery of water rippling over well-washed stones. I remember Hamerton, but cannot consult him since the nearest library to which I have access is some sixty miles away. But I have no time to lament my lack. Flamingo, heron, and gliding bird, swaying bough and trembling leaf, insect on land or water pass claiming my attention. Sufficient for me is the sheer delight of them. It is not knowledge in the systematic sense, but the joy which comes through seeing.

Evidently my first resolve to see everything was too ambitious. They are too many for me. Nature is a great teacher of humility. Rather have I come to see that it is good to be able to look on anything appreciatively. Everything is beautiful in its own time. I am almost persuaded that this is the time for revealing of the beauty of everything. I know now how I shall answer my querying friends concerning this matter of sight-seeing. If they are wise and of an understanding heart, I will tell them that I have been where Beauty reigns as queen and where Wisdom dwells in peace and power. I will tell them of things seen rather than of cities visited. I will tell them I have been seeing everything, yet studying nothing, absorbing into my memory that which will mature and mellow into wisdom. F. S.

## Turner's Courtesy

When Turner's picture of Cologne was exhibited in the year 1826, it was hung between two portraits, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of Lady Wallace, and Lady Robert Manners.

The sky of Turner's picture was exceedingly bright, and it had a most injurious effect on the colour of the two portraits. Lawrence naturally felt mortified, and complained openly of the position of his pictures. You are aware that artists were at that time permitted to retouch their pictures on the walls of the Academy. On the morning of the opening of the exhibition, at the private view, a friend of Turner's, who had the greatest portion in all its plenitude, led a group of expectant critics up to the picture. He started back from it in consternation. The golden sky had changed to a dun colour. He ran up to Turner, who was in another part of the room. "Turner, what have you been doing to your picture?" "Oh," muttered Turner in a low voice, "poor Lawrence was so unhappy. It's only lamp black. I'll wash off after the exhibition." He actually passed a wash brush in water over the sky, and the whole sky, and left it through the exhibition, lest it should hurt Lawrence's. "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," by John Ruskin.

## From "The Islands"

"What has love of land given to you that I have not?" I have questioned Tyrians where they sat on the black ships, weighted with rich stuffs. I have asked the Greeks from the white ships, and Greeks from ships whose hulks lay on the wet sand, scarlet with great beads. I have asked bright Tyrians and tall Greeks—"What has love of land given you?" And they answered—"peace." —H. D. Collected Poems.



Dahlias. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Y. Urushibara.

## A First View of Madeira

An hour later we saw Foz and its light at the extreme east of Madeira, and could soon distinguish the mountains in the centre of the latter island. As we rapidly approached the land, the beauty of the scenery became more fully apparent. A mass of dark purple volcanic rocks, clothed on top with the richest vegetation, with patches of all sorts of colour on their sides, rises boldly from the sea. There are several small detached rocks and one curious pointed little island, with an arch right through the middle of it, rather like the Percée Rock on the coast of Nova Scotia. We steamed slowly along the east coast, passing many pretty hamlets, nestled in bays or perched on the side of the hills, and observing how every possible nook and corner seemed to be terraced and cultivated. Sugar-canes, Indian corn, vines, and many varieties of tropical and semi-tropical plants, grow luxuriantly in this lovely climate. Nearly all the cottages in the island are inhabited by a simple people, many of whom have never left their native villages, even to look at the magnificent view from the top of the surrounding mountains or to gaze on the sea by which they are encompassed.

At the water's edge a curious sort of double sleigh, drawn by two oxen, was waiting. Into this we stepped, setting off with considerable rapidity up the steep shingly beach, under a beautiful row of trees, to the beach, where the greatest portion of the population were walking up and down, or sitting under the shade of the magnolias. These plants here attain the size of forest-trees, and their large white wax-like flowers shed a most delightful fragrance on the evening air. There were graceful pepper vines, too, and a great variety of trees only known to us in England in the form of small shrubs. This being a festival day, the streets were crowded with people from town and country in their holiday attire. The door-posts and balconies of the houses were wreathed with flowers, the designs in many cases being very pretty. One arcade in particular was quite lovely, with arches made of double red geranium, mixed with the feathery-looking pepper leaves, while the uplights were covered with pansies and flowers, and all kinds of rare creepers; the purple and white hibiscus shoots up some fourteen to sixteen feet in height; bananas, full of fruit and flower, strelitzias, heliotropes, geraniums, and pelargoniums bloom all around in large shrubs, mixed with palms and mimosa of every variety; and the whole formed such an enchanting picture that we were loth to tear ourselves away. —From "A Voyage in The Sunbeam," by Mrs. BRASSON (1879).

## In a New Place

All that is here my heart has known before, In other countries, by another name: Here still the autumn woodsmoke, more and more, Clouds afternoon of blue and golden flame; And here a music that is grave and lonely Stirs on the air like bells without a wind. And thought, itself, suspends, remarking only How delicate the trees, how finely thinned. And here the dusk that gathers on the lake, And brings a spell of quiet to the land, Again will lead the young moon in its wake. And at that moment I, myself, shall stand Unchanged in moods and moons that I have known. In other countries that I called my own. —DAVID MORTON, in "Nocturnes and Autumnalia."

## As I Read

A gentle light with gleam bright From crumpled parchment shade Shines on my book and corner nook. With comforts all arrayed.

I travel far with eager heart, My barque the printed page; To woods and seas and isles and stars, A glorious pilgrimage.

But I should choose to sit thus wise Than sail the loveliest sea, For should I lift and turn my head, My wife may smile at me.

FOREST HARBOR.

## Lake Paradise, Africa

To give a clear idea of our base it is first necessary to give some sort of picture of the lake beside which we had settled. Imagine, if you will, first a gradual slope starting twenty miles south of here, swelling up to this three-peaked mountain, volcanic but now extinct. So long has been extinct—for ages, just how many, no one can guess—that the earlier reds, violets and blues of its slag and subsoil are covered now with every imaginable shade of green, save in the patches of cliff not yet concealed by the clambering vines, and around which innumerable animals for innumerable years have worn hard trails.

A lake—our lake—a mile long and a half-mile wide, fills the summit of the age-old crater. Its edges are covered with vegetation, not stagnant and motionless, but ever swaying and floating and shimmering with a thousand shades bordering on blue and green. On it float coots and ducks; on the limbs of trees overhanging the water sit wise old storks; in the marshes wade blue heron, and flamingo with their sunset breasts.

Opposite where we camped rose sheer cliffs seemingly impassable. Nevertheless with the glass one could pick out trails around them and circling the borders of the lake; all worn down and baked hard from centuries of travel, not by men, but by generations of elephant, buffalo, and rhino.

Then, all around the lake, stretched miles of forest aisles of splendid African timber. The trees were festooned with pendant mosses and alive with voices, the trumpeting and crashing of elephants, the whining of hyenas, gossip of baboons. The very pines, too, were filled with wild flowers after the rainy season, masses of blossoms where elephant trod, scarlet ones like pompoms around which butterflies flitted. And for fountains in the natural cathedral there were little waterholes and many waterfalls whose lacy veils were as fine and white as a bride's. —From "Safari," by MARTIN JOHNSON.

## L'Appello umano—la Risposta divina

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicata in inglese su questa pagina.

MOLTE storie del Vecchio Testamento narrano di pure ed alte aspirazioni, seguite da un progressivo intorpidimento ed in ultimo, a quanto pare, fallire allo scopo. Paralleli a tali storie li troviamo nella esperienza d'oggi; e come quei fratelli e quelle sorelle nostre che appressero la loro lezione per la vita quando la storia umana era nei suoi primi periodi, cost noi pure, tentiamo di derivare da questa esperienza un contatto più intimo all'ideale, ed una più grande fedeltà al vero concetto dell'esistenza e di tutte le sue esigenze.

Quando, dopo la loro lunga cattività in Babilonia, gli Israeliti furono liberi di tornare in Giudea, e l'ordine del re Ciro di riedificare il loro tempio in Gerusalemme, il loro zelo da principio fu grande; ma in seguito si raffreddò sotto le persecuzioni, e finalmente cedendo alla forza ed all'intrigo che ostacolavano la loro alta impresa, pare che essi rivolgessero il loro zelo a fabbricare costosi edifici per loro dimora. Molti dal servizio di Dio passarono al servizio di Mammona. Allora si fecero avanti due profeti dell'unico Dio, suscitati per il bisogno della nazione, ed inferocirono al popolo a tornare con diligenza al servizio del Dio del loro padri ed a riedificare il tempio che era stato innalzato una volta alla sua gloria e che era il simbolo di quanto di più sacro possedeva la loro nazione.

Uno di questi profeti, Zaccaria, vide in visione che più in alto che il modello o tempio edificato dal figlio di Davide che il suo popolo ora era in processo di restaurare, sarebbe sorto finalmente il tempio spirituale, edificato dal "Ramo" della stessa casa di Davide; cioè a dire, che il vero tempio sarebbe manifestato alla conoscenza umana dal Messia dell'unico Dio, Mente divina, Spirito. Ma proprio come i figli d'Israele ai tempi del profeta, avevano abbandonato l'alto compito di riedificare il simbolo, così il mondo cristiano si allontanò dal Cristo-idea, il tempio di cui l'"architetto, e fabbricatore" è Iddio, Spirito, quale è rivelato da Cristo Gesù, e permesse che forme e teorie materiali usurpassero il posto delle certezze spirituali. La cosiddetta scienza, che è interamente materialistica, e la filosofia umana deviarono la fedeltà dell'umanità dalle opere che provavano le parole del grande Messia e Modello.

Ma di nuovo, nel tempo e nel modo stabilito, la risposta divina venne a metter riparo al bisogno umano. Negli "Miscellaneous Writings" (Scritti Miscelanei, p. 365), Mrs. Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, ha formulato chiaramente questo appello dell'umanità e la risposta divina. Essa scrive: "Buona salute ed una religione più spirituale sono il bisogno comune, e questo bisogno ha prodotto un risultato morale: cioè, che la mente mortale implora ciò che la Mente immortale soltanto può sopprimere". E poi continua: "Se gli

## The Human Call—the Divine Answer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY stories of pure, high aspiration, followed by a falling away from it, are recorded in the Old Testament, may be paralleled in the experience of today; and just as did those brothers and sisters of ours who worked out their life-lessons when human history was in its earlier stages, so we, too, reach out for a surer hold upon the ideal, for faithfulness to the true concept of existence and all its demands.

When, after their long captivity in Babylon, the Israelites were free to return to Judah, with orders from King Cyrus to rebuild their temple at Jerusalem, their zeal, at the outset, was great; but later they became lax, under persecution, and after yielding to force and intrigue which opposed their high enterprise, they were said to have turned their zeal to building costly dwellings for themselves. Many turned away from serving God to serving mammon. Then two prophets of the one God came forward, in their nation's need, and quickened the people to go diligently to work again to serve the God of their fathers, and to rebuild the temple which had once been reared to His praise, and which symbolized all that their nation held most sacred.

One of these prophets, Zechariah, visioned that beyond the type, or temple, which David's son had caused to be built, and which his people were endeavoring to restore, would ultimately arise the spiritual temple built by "The Branch," of the same house of David; that is to say, the true temple would be brought to human perception by the Messiah of the one God, divine Mind, Spirit. But just as the children of Israel, in the prophet's day, had departed from their high task of rebuilding the symbol, so the Christian world fell away from the Christ-idea, the temple "whose builder and maker is God," Spirit, as revealed by Christ Jesus, and allowed material modes and theories to usurp the place of spiritual certainties. So-called science, wholly materialistic, and human philosophy drew the allegiance of mankind away from the works which proved the words of the great Messiah and Exemplar.

Again, in the appointed time and way, the divine answer came to meet the human need. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 365) Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has clearly set forth this call of humanity and the divine response. She writes, "Good health and a more spiritual religion form the common want, and this want has worked out a moral result; namely, that mortal mind is calling for what immortal Mind alone can supply." And she continues, "If the uniform moral and spiritual, as well

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

## A Sunny Bank

Spish-splash! Spish-splash! It was the most blustful sound on that hot summer afternoon. Spish! That time a spray of water was thrown into the air and fell back into the pond, like a string of golden pearls. Wish-wish-wish! That was a big one—a fine, fat fish, reveling in the damp warmth of the hour, and pretending to be a salmon. There must have been hundreds of fish in the pond, for the surface of the water was boiling with them; and every now and again a comic, square mouth gaped into the air, an arc of dark, shining skin cut the surface like a sickle, or an active tail beat the water contemptuously for a second and vanished again.

What luxury to be a fish in a deep, dark pool on a summer afternoon, to revel in abandoned ease while the sun blazed down upon the earth around, and twinkled in tantalizing meriment across the water and back again.

It was mighty hot on the bank, even beneath the trees. The shadows seemed to be lumps of heat that had fallen together in sleep. The possibility of paddling suggested itself, but was immediately negated. To dip a toe in the water would be so entirely unsatisfying in comparison with the complete freedom of the fish. Spish-splash! Oh, to be a fish, even a little fish—even a minnow—on an afternoon like this!

Across the pond scuttled a water insect with charming confidence; launched itself from the near bank, busied its strange legs in perfect motion, and straightway found itself at the farther side. A swallow—two, three swallows—flashed across the water, dipped, rose, and circled round to dip again, so silently, with such utter grace, that all else seemed clumsy and laborious. The bank grew hotter. Spish-splash! And then another sound, a sudden appearance of sound, very loud yet very far, high above in the great heat, a huge, automatic bird playing with the air, a dot against the blue, tumbling, twisting, mounting, rolling about in an ecstasy of freedom. The man lay back in the grass and watched. And then he felt to thinking; and, as he lay and thought, a poem came to him, simply, uninvited, asking to be written down. It was beautiful—he could admit it to himself because it was none of his. It carried him with it up, and out, and beyond, in the fetherless joy of untrammelled motion. Swifter than the passage of light; smoother than the tread of snowflakes. The pool had gone; the birds had disappeared; the great plane had vanished. A poem lay upon a sheet of paper, and the bank was sweetly cool.

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# ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## A German Patrician Home

UNDER the title of "Our Ancestral Home," Paul Hertz has issued a descriptive tale about the typical Patrician home in the city of Hamburg. These solidly built, stone-furnished residences of the merchant aristocracy served as both dwelling and office with storerooms. In them was governed much of the European continental import and export trade of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, because of the city's convenient location at the mouth of the Elbe stream. Patrician spaces were set aside for business, and the family lived upstairs. These merchant princes had their own ocean freighters. The Binnen Alster, which still runs in channels under street crossings clear through Hamburg, has always been the foundations of these big buildings. Lighters transferred the goods from and to the ocean-going craft through iron doors, in and out of the subterranean warehouses.

The outer view of these buildings is described by Paul Hertz in the following words (in translation): "Look at these old houses, with their stately gables; do they not look extremely inviting and comfortable? And the sound brick walls and firmly joined beams—how solidly honorable and resisting they look into the world. Behold how the mighty old lindens and chestnuts trees incline their heads together, forming archways; a mad twitter of birds comes from their dense foliage. The sparrows of the entire street have held rendezvous in these trees for ages."

**The Office and Its Contents**  
In describing the office the narrator gets reminiscent of childhood days. "The stairs to the first floor," he says, "rose close behind the office partition, in which there was a tiny window, just large enough to permit the clerks to put us children through horizontally. But we had to make our whole body stiff, or it could not be done. Unfortunately this piece of artistry, of which we were very proud, was possible only up to the sixth year, inasmuch as the window did not increase in size with the child."

Interesting they must have been, these offices of the old Patrician merchants, with the varied sample displays on shelves and stands, of all that Arabia and Persia, in fact, all of Africa, could furnish: Glistening ivory, and dark ebony, gum copal, golden and transparent like amber, shimmering containers of mother-of-pearl, as well as yellow palm oil, snow-white, fragrant coconut oil, and spices—pepper, cloves and myrrh.

There rested at that time a sense of enchantment, a sort of mercantile romanticism, upon the business with far countries. Telegraphs were nonexistent, and the few steamers did but as mail boats. When a freighter went to sea, it was frequently not heard from for a year or longer, and often nothing was known of its movements until it hove into sight at Cuxhaven.

These ship captains carried a power of attorney for the owners, and if they were keen and resourceful they sometimes made a turnover of their stock half a dozen times before they returned with the proceeds and gave an accounting to their chief.

**Captain Hauschild's Cattle Deal**  
Hertz writes on this point: "My father understood most excellently how to train suitable men on his own ships, and all were devoted to him. I have heard him say, 'When I know of a good captain, I build him a ship.' Such a man of the right sort was Captain Hauschild, who commanded the 'Carl Heinrich,' a small boat, fitted with old-fashioned rowing pins astern, while the front was ornamented with an unnamable animal head in carved wood."

"Hither and yon the captain sailed over the seas, particularly fortunate in all his undertakings. Once he found Montevideo blockaded on the land side, but open to the sea. He sailed to Rio Grande, went inland on horseback and bought a large herd of oxen, of which he was a good judge on account of being a Holstein farmer's son. He helped to drive the cattle to the coast, loaded them on his ship, and sailed back to the beleaguered Montevideo, where he sold them at a large profit. Eighteen times in 13 months he went thus back and forth. When the siege ended he sailed home, and with shining eyes bore a presentable bag of gold pieces before his employer."

In describing the entrance hall characteristic of all these old mansions, our informant speaks of an old English case-clock, made by William Jourdain, London, with its staidly measured tick-tock, which at 100 years of age still kept as exact time as on the first day. Its silvered face plate bore a circle of gold-bronze gem, and in a recess thereon the daily date appeared. The sonorous hour strike could be heard over the entire house.

Of the living rooms, the blue room is described as having pretty stucco ornaments on the ceiling, gold-framed rococo mirrors above marble tables between the windows, and a charming gold-bronze chandelier, with artistically formed swans with spreading wings, that carried the candle holders upon their backs. These details indicate furniture of the Empire period. We must remember that this was even before the kerene age when candle forms were a utensil in every household, and each family poured its own tallow candles. The ballroom had a crystal chandelier, with hundreds of glass prisms, in which the sun rays evoked wonderful play of colors in the daytime. In the evening, when both chandeliers were lighted, one can

well imagine the delightful and festive air in that suite of rooms.

**Generous Hospitality Habitual**

To translate again from the original:

"Daytime work, and evenings guests, Busy weeks and happy feasts

was the motto of our house. There were in regular alternation the small and the large Tuesdays. On the small Tuesdays came only our grandparents and certain relatives and friends. On the other Tuesdays we held open house; at times only 10 came, and other times as many as 40.

"This uncertainty was rather hard on our mother as hostess. Our rooms accommodated many, however, and there was a plentiful supply of china, glassware, silver and table linens, and all were contented with the simple and wholesome fare that was offered."

On these evenings there appeared merchants and barristers, artists and scientists, technicians and seafaring men, and all gained wisdom and inspiration from the exchange of facts and ideas. If a friend had a visitor from elsewhere he brought him along, and many a foreigner received a direct invitation from our father. One week it might be blond, important-looking Englishmen, and the next fiery-eyed young Spaniards.

"Vigorous, weather-tanned captains wearing earrings alternated with modish overseas dandies who had come to Hamburg with letters of introduction. Explorers of international fame came, too, to consult our father before faring forth. Many such experienced the warm hospitality of patrician Hamburg before starting on their uncertain voyage, and many of them, returning, gave in this circle the first account of their adventures. Breathlessly we children listened to narratives of storms at Cape Horn, or about the wild tribes of Dahomey, equal to those we read by Marryat and Cooper. And to think that these brave men, having had such hair-raising experiences, sat bodily among us! That was the wonder!" E. M. C.

**Sunlight Through Blue Bowls**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

MARY had not gone out to buy old glass; indeed, it seemed to her thoughts, but on her way to the picture frames she suddenly saw before her a little shop window and in it were two sapphire blue bowls of old Bristol glass. There were other pieces of glass in various shades and shapes which she eagerly examined and admired, but the bowls were the pieces de resistance. Then, she thought she would go in and price them. There was no need to buy, and it would be nice to handle them and see if they really were old and as beautiful in the hand as they seemed to be from the sidewalk, so she opened the door and in she went.

The little woman who kept the shop gladly brought forth the glass, praising each piece as she passed it on to be admired. Mary explained that she had not come in to buy—just to look and ask the price. She was looking for a pair of blue bowls for her mother's birthday. The little woman, who kept the shop, gladly brought forth the glass, praising each piece as she passed it on to be admired. Mary explained that she had not come in to buy—just to look and ask the price. She was looking for a pair of blue bowls for her mother's birthday.

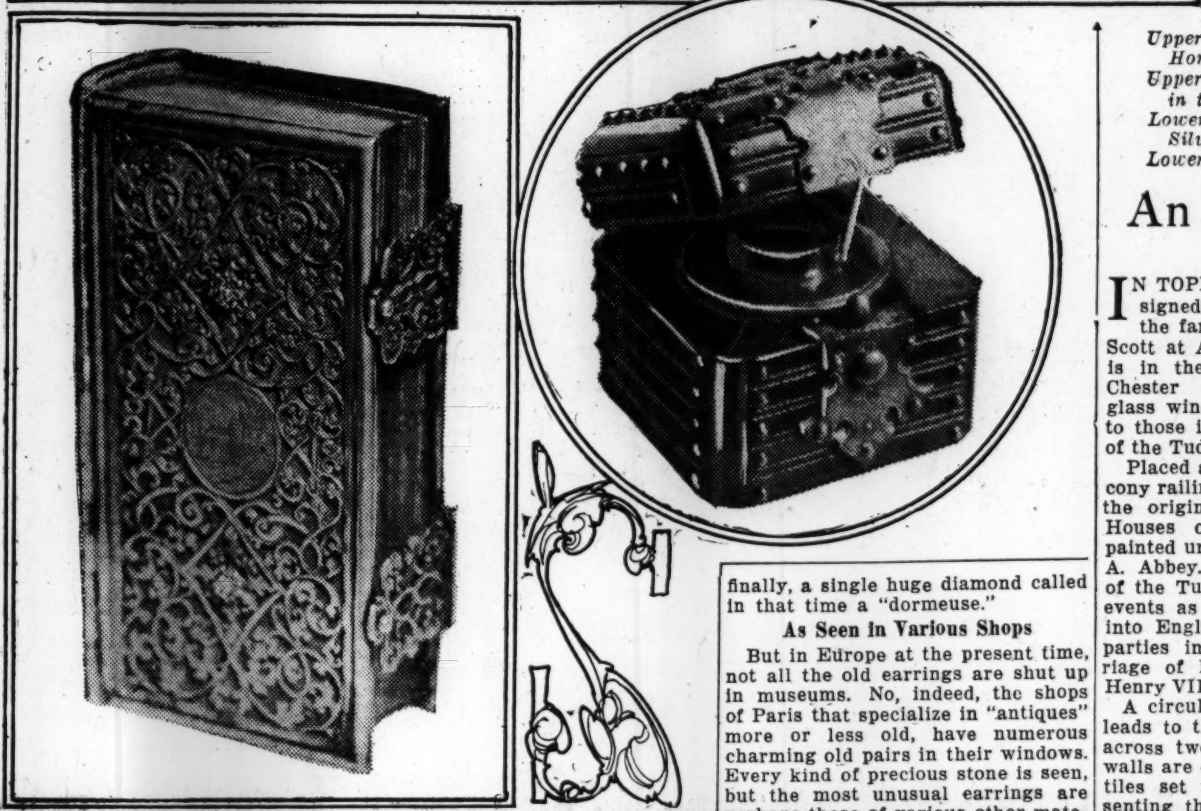
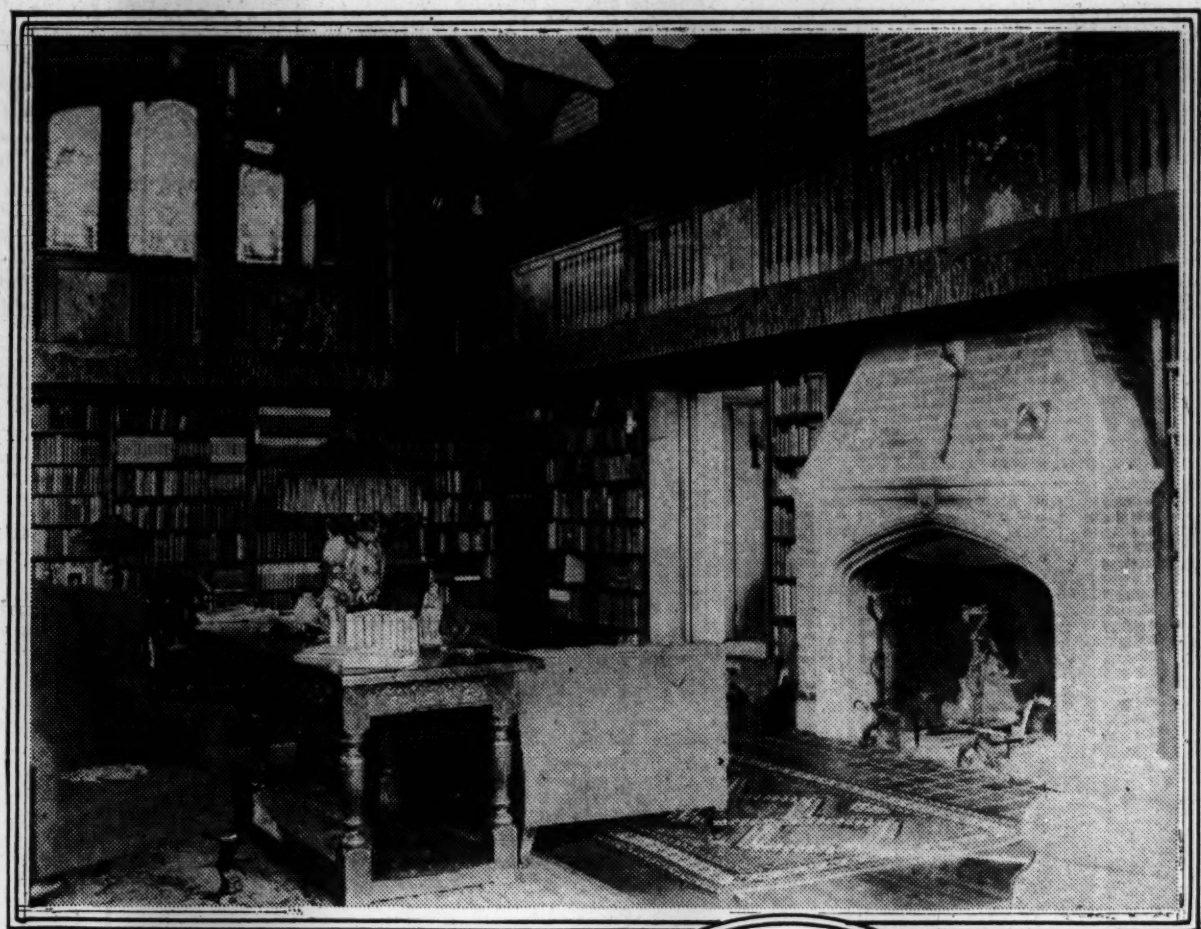
The dealer in old glass knows how to display his wares artistically, placing them to catch the light, to lend them those beside them or to contrast with a neighboring another color. All charming thoughts, all useful, having served a purpose, now rare, and becoming more expensive as the years go by.

**The Blue Bowls**

They were all lovely, but the blue bowls—where were they? Oh, yes, she had put them back in the case in the window. She must look at them again, and handle them. They were folded edge and tapering base. How beautiful they would look on the table in the sitting-room window, one on either end, and when the sun was reflected from windows of the South Kensington Museum into her room, how beautiful and chaste the blue would look.

The little woman was talking on about the various pieces, their valuable points, etc., but Mary was in her sitting room watching the sun's reflected rays shining through the beautiful they would look on the table in the sitting-room window, one on either end, and when the sun was reflected from windows of the South Kensington Museum into her room, how beautiful and chaste the blue would look.

She would carry them herself—no need to send them. Paying for them, she placed the brown paper parcel in her arm carefully. Tenderly she took them home, seeing all the time the light of the sun shining through them.



Upper Left—A Library in the Tudor Style as It Appears in the Home of Chester Woodward, Topeka, Kan.  
Upper Right—Folio of Shakespeare's *Midsommer Night's Dream* in the Woodward Library.  
Lower Left—Old Prayer Book Valued for Its Binding of German Silver Filigree Work.  
Lower Right—Ink Well Once Owned by Charles Dickens.

## An Unusual Library in Kansas

IN TOPEKA, Kan., is a library designed in the Tudor style after the famous library of Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford, in Scotland. It is in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Woodward. The stained glass window above the entrance is similar to those in some English cathedrals of the Tudor period.

Placed at intervals around the balcony railing are seven colored prints, the originals of which are in the House of Parliament, and were painted under the direction of Edwin A. Abbey. They depict the history of the Tudor period, including such events as the entry of Queen Mary into England, the start of political parties in England, and the marriage of Katherine of Aragon and Henry VIII.

A circular stairway at one corner leads to the balcony which extends across two sides of the room. The walls are of brick with little colored tiles set in here and there, representing the 12 signs of the zodiac. There is a large open fireplace with huge wrought iron andirons. The room measures 25x40 feet.

Many rare books and magazines are to be found in this library. Mr. Woodward's father subscribed to Harper's Monthly and the Atlantic Monthly when they were first published. Although his house and store in Lawrence, Kan., were demolished during the Quantrell raid in 1863, these early magazines were not injured. The collection now includes all of the copies of these two magazines from 1850 and 1855, respectively, up to the present time.

A rare collection of Americana is found here—autographs, first editions, examples of early book-binding, English sporting prints and incunabula. A complete Shakespeare folio of "Midsommer Night's Dream," printed in 1623 on paper made from the finest rags, is a notable prize. Only 40 Shakespeare folios are known to be in existence and most of them are in museums.

Another highly valued example of early printing is a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first book ever printed from movable type. It is about 500 years old. A complete Gutenberg Bible is very great and its worth constantly increasing. A copy was sold not long ago for \$205,000—a record price for any book. The New York Library owns two of these books, and the Huntington Library has one.

One of the choicest articles in the Woodward library is an ink-well, or ink-pot, as it was formerly called. This belonged to Charles Dickens and was purchased from Dickens' sister.



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## What the Polishing Revealed

Dedham, Mass.  
MY FRIEND and I live in a quiet New England village, a delightful little Old World spot tucked away among the country roads where one knows nearly nothing of noisy traffic and trucks and buses. Sometimes our roads are muddy in the spring, be sure, but it is all so peaceful.

We often sit together in the summer time with our knitting on our little old-fashioned piazzas and gossip over our ancestors and antiques, for we have both. Our houses are close to the street, where we can see and greet everyone who passes. The piazzas are narrow, the kind where everyone sits in a row, in rocking chairs, and they rock, too. But we love to sit there warm afternoons. It is so friendly to have a little chat with everybody who goes by. And in the winter time we sit cozily over our wood fires in those beautiful fireplaces of the old days.

But as I was saying, we two friends often meet with our knitting to gossip over our ancestors and antiques. She told me one afternoon of having bought an inexpensive lathe for her husband to polish his golf clubs on, for the game is his absorbing interest. Well, he got his golf clubs polished so he could see his face in them and then to his amazement he found it was raining hard. As he was wondering what he could do all day, he remembered an old pair of andirons in the back kitchen.

They had not been cleaned for years, so he and his lathe and the andirons had a very wonderful time together. As he polished out came the name of John Molineux on the back bar of one of the andirons. When my friend was told this she came right over to ask me about John Molineux. I knew nothing of him nor did she, so we forgot the matter.

That night, while rather crossly reading the evening paper, my eyes caught the name of John Molineux. Instantly I was wide-awake, reading a letter from someone else asking for information about an iron and brass worker named John Molineux.

The writer had found it on her andirons. That letter was soon followed by another from still someone else who had Molineux andirons and wanted to know about him. My friend was delighted when I told her what I had found and immediately wrote to names mentioned in the letters. After a short and interesting correspondence the whole story of John Molineux came out.

Now, my friend sits of a crisp autumn evening as proud as a peacock over her fire that burns so brightly on her John Molineux andirons. They will never go into the back kitchen again. She is telling all her friends how wonderful they are.

Now, I am going to get a lathe and a five-cent store buffer and polish some of my old brass and pewter and who knows what I may find. I may find some Molineux andirons, too. I already have a pair of ancestral John Hancock iron ones, heavy and very homely, but certified "antiques" all the same.

This story is true. Isn't it surprising how unexpectedly we come across such interesting things? I suppose we would learn much more, if we kept our eyes and thoughts wide open and could always keep awake to read the paper thoroughly.

## Old Blue China

LONDON, Eng.—Lovers of blue china who have examples of old Delft may congratulate themselves on having something that is veritably a joy forever but, alas, is growing scarcer and scarcer every day.

My old Delft flower-troughs, quaint rectangular affairs, pierced with holes in the top for the reception of single stemmed blossoms, and which I acquired long ago without too carefully exploring the reason, except that they made a lovely splash of color, are a delight which increases with the years. They blend deliciously, I find, with blue Nankin and old Dutch Delft.

These tiles, which flank my music-room fireplace, give a new meaning to the beauty of the hearth and with their quaint little pictures conjure up, at the most unexpected moments, memories of the strange fairy-land where I picked them up, almost one by one, during a holiday.

Amsterdam, with its sleepy canals and wide, tree-bordered streets; Haarlem with the world-famed magic flower-carpet almost at its doors; Rotterdam and its shipping pageantry; Volendam, the painter's paradise, with its blue and green and rose-brick houses; Gouda, Dordrecht and even Old-World Delft itself, have all contributed their quota.

R. G.

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Sole Agents  
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# WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## Fall Business Outlook Good —Better Tone of Credit— Stocks Rising

The general condition of trade and industry in the United States continues to be encouraging. Emerging from the summer in which most factors made for prosperity and in which business held to unusually satisfactory levels, the outlook for the fall is regarded with much cheerfulness.

A new phase in credit developments apparently shows itself in the week when reports were circulated that the Federal Reserve Bank would purchase about \$200,000,000 securities in the open market to provide credit for the moving and marketing of the country's crops.

Apprehension has been expressed over the situation in which stock market speculation has been absorbing a tremendous volume of credit, and a dearth of monetary resources has been predicted for a few weeks ago, but with the Federal Reserve Bank operating to counteract stringency of commercial credit, a what was the weakest factor in the general business situation.

Speculations in stock market contracts this week have been heavy, due probably to the impending advance in steel prices. The summer is reported to have been the best in several years, not for all time, and added to the large consumption during the last few months, are the prospects of a high level for fall business.

## Record Auto Production

Pig iron demand in the Chicago district has been exceedingly heavy, and the price trend for the metal has been strengthened. Operations by Chicago district steel mills hold at about 80 per cent of capacity.

The high rate of automobile production continues. Export figures show gains, and domestic sales are running into record figures. Dealers are exceptionally well placed as regards stocks both of new and used cars.

## Confidence is expressed by railroad officials, although there are reports that a large proportion of the country's crops will be sold on farms this year for higher prices. If this should be the case the railroads, of course, would feel it reflected in their gross revenue. Conditions for eastern roads are reported as somewhat improved.

The dollar volume of business, measured by check payments, was smaller during the week ended Sept. 1 than in the previous week but was 1 per cent greater in volume than the corresponding week of 1927, according to the weekly summary of the Department of Commerce. The general wholesale price index averaged 14.5, higher than in the preceding week, being higher also than in the similar week last year.

## Car Loadings Smaller

Business failures were larger in number in the week ended Sept. 1 than in either the previous week or a like week a year ago.

Car loadings in the week ended Aug. 25 totaled 1,080,840 cars. This was 23,445 cars above the preceding week, but was 28,501 less than in the corresponding week of 1927 and 47,723 below the 1926 figure.

## Gross production of crude oil in the United States increased 1,447,746 barrels daily, an increase of 13,888 over the preceding week.

Bank clearings throughout the country show an increase of 7.2 per cent in sales, as compared with the corresponding month last year, is reported, while for the eight months period to Aug. 31 a gain of 10.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year is shown.

## New York Stock Market

Buying of securities in the New York stock market in August was the heaviest recorded for that month in any year. The aggregate gain made by 217 issues was \$1,840,223.46. Motor, mining and smelting, and power, chain store, railroad and public utility stocks made the principal advances.

The New York stock market this week has forged ahead, despite the increase in brokers' loans as reported for the month and for the week. Call rates have been consistently high, but money has been in good supply.

The tone generally is one of confidence, and the market rise seems to be based on the outlook for business and the belief that a speculative credit stringency develop, it will be only temporary. While it has been for some time predicted that when the adjustment between speculative and commercial loans is effected it will be at the expense of the stock market, the reports on the move of the Federal Reserve Bank to expand commercial credit has had a favorable effect on sentiment.

The New York bond market has been dull. Financing by bonds amounted to \$52,316,000 this week, as compared with \$9,227,000 last week and \$46,244,000 in the like week a year ago.

## FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 8.—Although large-scale activity was lacking in the local cloth market this week, a fairly large number of small orders were closed for spot and nearly a delivery of numerous plain goods constructions with some moderate business being reported in fine goods.

Odd lots of wide goods have been in request. Fair traditonal plain weaves have been reported on the basis of 47 cents a pound. Steatens have not been in great request, but prices on these styles have risen from 10 to 12 cents, being quoted at 10 cents, 47 cents, at 9 cents to 10 cents, and the 38-inch, 110x58s, 5 yards, at 7 cents.

The best seller in wide prints was 44-inch, 48 squares, at 7 cents. In medium widths, the 49-inch, 58x44s, sold at 8 cents with the 38-inch, 60x48s, and 64x60s being most sought, the 60x48s bringing 7 1/2 cents, and the 64x60s, 8 1/2 cents.

Today's quotations on standard constructions are: 38-inch, 46x60s, 8 1/2c; 38-inch, 46x60s, 8 1/2c; 38-inch, 46x60s, 8 1/2c; 38-inch, 46x60s, 8 1/2c.

## ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Analysis of Electric Bond & Share Securities Corporation by Colvin & Co. shows total net asset value of \$100,000,000, and more than \$166 a share on a 2,403,827 shares. The present market value of Electric Bond & Share Securities Corporation is \$122.

## PITTSBURGH STEEL OPERATIONS

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8.—Steel mill operations in this district continue at 85 per cent of capacity. Demand for most products after falling to show a seasonal dullness in July and August, remains at about the high point for this year.

# NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS			
INDUSTRIALS			
Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Am Colortype	32	32	32
2 Am Colortype	32	32	32
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100 Am Colortype	32	32	32

# COTTON CROP REPORT INDICATES 14,439,000 BALES FOR SEASON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture announced today that a cotton crop of 14,439,000 equivalent 500-pound bales is indicated for this year and that the condition of the crop on Sept. 1 was 60.3 per cent of a normal.

The September condition of the crop, which compares with 56.1 per cent a year ago; 59.6 per cent in 1926 and 56.2 per cent in 1925, indicated an approximately 10 per cent increase in acreage, compared with 15.4 in 1927; 18.2 in 1926 and 15.3 the 10-year average 15.17, 1925.

On the basis of Sept. 1 reports of abandonment after July 1 the preliminary estimate of total abandonment after July 1 is placed at 2.8 per cent of the 46,695,000 acres in cultivation in the United States on that date, leaving an indicated area of 44,716,000 for harvest.

# DIVIDENDS

Midland Steel Products Company declared usual extra of 40 cents on the common and 50 cents on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Revere Copper Company declared the quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common and 20 cents on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Revere Copper Company declared the quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common and 20 cents on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

# DOMESTIC BONDS

Empire Power Corporation declared dividends of \$1.50 a share on the participating stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

New Hampshire Power Co. declared a dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. The company also declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The stock market has had in the past month a very favorable view of the money situation, and this has been the cause of the upward movement of the market. The trend in the future will continue much further.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We are suggesting many new commitments in the market.







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ST. GOBAIN LOOKING GLASSES  
Frames of All Designs  
PIERRE LORETTI  
16 Rue d'Italie

**TRABOLD**  
Coal Office  
7 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. St. 24-50  
DYERS & CLEANERS  
Maison L. Crin.  
6 Place des Philosophes,  
Opposite Rue St. Léger.  
Tel. St. 24-50. Goods dyed according to pat-  
tern. Rush orders quickly delivered.

**NEUCHÂTEL**  
ZIMMERMANN S. A.  
High Class Groceries  
Deliveries to All Parts  
Rue des Epaveux  
MAGASIN C. A. FAVRE  
Rue du Temple Neuf  
BAS-COMBINAISONS  
PANTALONS DE SPORT  
Stockings, Underwear, Sports Knickers

**ST. GALLEN**  
J. Strässli  
Möbelhaus  
LINGERIE BETTFEDERN  
MULTERGASSE 12  
GOWNS COATS  
Mass-Atelier  
MRS. A. ZAFFERT  
Schaffstr. 9  
ZÜRICH

**Beurer**  
High Class Footwear  
Bellevueplatz Paradeplatz  
KIOSK  
Allmend-Flutern  
FRAU E. STEINEGGER  
Chocolate, Fruit Syrup, Ice Cream  
HEINRICH GYR  
Speciality  
BUTTER FRESH EGGS  
3 Metzgergasse—Limmattal  
PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL.  
PENSION FORTUNA  
55 Muhlebachstr.  
Opposite Christian Science church.  
Moderate rates, delicious home cooking  
A stay for a day, a home for a year.

**FURS (Pelze)**  
Jackets and Mantles from simple to  
the finest, at very moderate prices.  
Remodelling and Repairs.  
MRS. FREY-SCHALLER  
SCHIFFLAEDEPLATZ 24, I.  
ART NEEDLE WORK  
SMYRNA KNEUFEREI  
E. Lips & E. Lüthi  
Kreuzplatz 4  
DICK-STREBEL  
301, Hohlstrasse, Zürich 4  
COAL and WOOD  
Tel. Uto 28.61  
(Ask for Mr. Guldener)  
Mercerie—Bonneterie  
CLARA MÜLLER  
Kreuzplatz 20  
PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER  
Paradeplatz  
All necessary cleansing Creams  
& Powders.  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressing  
Salon

**Australia**  
BRISBANE  
The Marberete Co. Ltd.  
cnr. Brunswick and Amelia Streets,  
VALLEY.  
Phone C. 1197. Established 1911  
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE  
Manufacturers of  
SYNTHETIC STONE, TERRAZZO,  
COMPOSITION FLOORS  
Leslie-Rallings Organization  
SERVICE PRESS  
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS  
Grey Street  
South Brisbane  
Phone 4-1821  
G. J. GRICE Ltd.  
Sheet Music, Pianos, Player Pianos,  
Photographs.  
Catalogue on Application  
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Australia

## BRISBANE

(Continued)

**Overells**  
Established 1885 LTD  
One of Queensland's  
Leading Department Stores  
OVERELLS LTD  
The Valley-BRISBANE

**B. G. BURT, Limited**  
Men's and Ladies' Tailor  
242 Edward Street, Brisbane  
V. C. SNEYD & CO.  
Grocers and Provision Merchants  
Phone Toowong 90, Dean St., Toowong.  
Orders called for and delivered.

**L. UHL & SONS**  
Saddlery, Household and Building  
Ironmongery, Travelling Goods  
Catalogue on application  
484-486 Queen St., Petrie Bight, Brisbane

**QUEENSLANDERS**  
place your insurances with  
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.  
Limited  
Equitable Life Bldg., Queen Street  
A. FRANK ISLEY, Manager, Brisbane

**SYDNEY**  
GULBRANSEN  
The Registering Piano  
MASTERTON MUSIC ROLL  
E. F. WILKS & CO. Ltd.  
321 Pitt Street Sydney

**NOCK & KIRBY'S**  
158-194 George Street, Sydney  
All General Hardware, Soft  
Furnishings, Tools of Trade  
"Sydney's Specialty"  
"Hardware Store"

**The Horse Shoe**  
Teas, Luncheons, Dinners  
Hosking Place  
off Pitt Street  
Sydney

**J. & S. GREENWALD**  
Diamond Setters Watch Experts  
Jewellers  
Showroom, 99 Castlereagh St., Sydney  
Bank Entrance, Opp. David Jones'  
Phone: M. A. 2640

**MADAME DAE**  
Costumiere  
Victoria Avenue, CHATSWOOD  
and at Military Road  
SPIT JUNCTION  
Telephone J3904

**PHOTO ENGRAVING**  
ART COMPANY LTD  
5 WILLIAM STREET, SYDNEY  
Highest Class Workmanship in  
LINE, TONE & COLOUR BLOCKS  
PHONE: F. 1008

**For Good Printing**  
VALE & PEARSON, Ltd.  
Commercial Printers and Stationers  
2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney  
It Pays to Have the Best

**Darlinghurst—THE GWYDIR**  
Forster Street, near Christian Science church  
Superior modern flats, within easy walking  
distance of city. Quiet surroundings.  
Telephone F-5536

**RADIO R. W. PATTERSON**  
Radio Engineer  
Radio Sets built to any circuit or design.  
Remodelling and Rewiring a Specialty.  
50 PITT STREET SYDNEY

**JOSEPH BAKWELL**  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER  
A. B. C. Electric Motors, Installations  
and Repairs.  
HUNTER ST. WEST, NEWCASTLE  
Tel. 995  
30 KING ST., SYDNEY Tel.: BW-7226

**TYPING AND COPYING**  
MISS TWYFORD  
11th Floor, Kembla Bldg., Margaret St.  
SYDNEY Telephone B5189  
MULTIGRAPHING—TYPEWRITING  
MARIE ANNE  
17 Loftus Street, Sydney  
MILLINER B4142

**C. LAWRY**  
S. P. Q. Confectioner  
Our Slogan:  
Better Sweets at Lower Prices  
798 George Street, SYDNEY

**The Largest Company in the World**  
COMMERCIAL UNION  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.  
of London  
Fire and Marine. Funds exceed £51,000,000  
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

**Perfect Printing and Perfect Service**  
R. E. HONEYMAN  
Art and Commercial Printer  
24 Railway Street, Hurstville  
Ring LW 2251 for representative

**EDWARD FAY Ltd.**  
Leaders in Footwear  
Corner Pitt and Liverpool Streets  
SYDNEY

**Art Dyers Dry Cleaners**  
POULLARS' Ltd.  
116 King Street, Sydney  
Insure With an Australian Company  
THE VICTORIA  
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.  
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

**The Rose Marie Tea Rooms**  
Home made cakes and pastry a specialty  
Miss E. UNDERWOOD  
122 Phillip Street, Sydney  
Miss McNICOL  
COSTUMIERE  
Fuller's Buildings  
Elizabeth St., Sydney  
First Floor  
Tel. M 5406

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Australia

## SYDNEY

(Continued)

**BEARD, WATSON**  
& CO., LTD.  
Advise upon all  
questions of  
HOUSE FURNISHING  
AND DECORATION  
361 George St.—Sydney.

**DAVID JONES'**  
NEW STORE  
The leading Store for Fashion goods  
men's, women's and children's wear.  
SYDNEY — N.S.W.

**Harry Price Limited**  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS  
88 PITT STREET, SYDNEY  
OVERSEAS  
Strict attention paid to overseas inquiries  
for Factories, Factory Sites or Business  
Premises on Lease or Purchase.  
Valuations and particulars supplied free  
Correspondence Invited  
LOCAL  
Rent Collections Our Specialty  
Properties Let and Sold

**J.B. GOOCH**  
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressers  
Eugene Permanent Waver  
Shingling & Trimming by Male Experts  
All Branches of Hairdressing Service  
by Skilled Operators  
Callaghan House, 393 George Street  
SYDNEY Phone MA 5582

**W. NICHOLSON**  
TAILOR  
8a Castlereagh Street, Sydney  
"For That Distinctive Suit"

**Miss Nathalie Rosenwax**  
Lamperti Vocal Method  
Pupils Trained for Opera, Concert,  
or Musical Comedy Career  
Deep Breathing  
Special Coaching for Public Speaking  
Terms on application  
Studio No. 18 Post Office Chambers  
333 George St., Sydney, Phone F. M. 2134

**J.H. Enemark Ltd.**  
Printers and Lithographers  
CIRCULAR QUAY  
(WEST)

**OIL HEATING FOR BAKERS' OVENS**  
The Scottish Oil Heating  
Company  
106 George St. W., Sydney  
Engs. address: F. Haeger  
6 Francis Mansions, Bondi-Beach

**FRANCIS H. GILES**  
THE BRIGHT STORE  
17 Sydney Road  
SYDNEY  
FOR GENERAL DRAPERY

**EDWARD FAY Ltd.**  
Leaders in Footwear  
Corner Pitt and Liverpool Streets  
SYDNEY

**JESSIE NEWMAN**  
9 Wingfield House, Angel Place, Sydney  
Art Treasures suitable for all gifts. Hand-  
work in China, Pottery, Scarves, Linen, etc.  
Orders a Specialty Telephone BW617

**Bertha Jobson**  
(Cognitive Office)  
Typing, Duplicating, Languages  
A few Typewriters for sale  
Wingfield House, Angel Place, Sydney  
Phone BW 6037

**For a prompt, distinctive Laundry Service**  
PHONE F. 2449  
HILLVIEW LAUNDRY LTD.  
RENNY LANE (off Regent Street)  
FADDINGTON  
Dry Cleaners, Pressers and Expert  
Laundresses. Personal and Household

**New Zealand**  
CHRISTCHURCH  
Josephine's Kitchen Ltd.  
3 Royal Exchange Bldgs., Cathedral Sq.  
Birthday Cakes, etc.  
Original Designs.  
Posted to any part of New Zealand  
Write for particulars and price list or  
Phone 5294

**LOWER HUTT**  
D. C. MOTORS  
HUDSON—ESSEX  
SALES AND SERVICE  
Main Road Phone 448

**J. S. DALLINGER**  
NURSERYMAN  
Sitting Street Phone 166  
Perennial and Seedling Plants a Specialty  
DELIVERY ANYWHERE

**PETONE**  
NORRIS & CO.  
General Drapers  
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters  
255 Jackson St., Petone Phone 46.619

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New Zealand

## WELLINGTON

**HOPE BROS. Ltd.**  
The House for Value in Men's and  
Boys' Outfitting  
83-85 Cuba Street Phone 22.686

**HILL & JACKSON LTD.**  
OIL COLOUR  
GLASS  
WALLPAPER MERCHANTS  
Leadlight Manufacturers,  
Painters and Decorators  
DOMINION BUILDINGS &  
8-10 GHUZNEE STREET



## General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate is 10 cents per line per week. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

## AGENTS WANTED

**WANTED: THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH** that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; made by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Practical" sell at 25c sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Rainbow Street, Boston, Mass.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**OLD and well-established TEXTILE and AWNING BUSINESS in SEATTLE** wishes to enlarge by merging with some light manufacturing plant. Will consider other enlarging propositions. Address W. K. 30, 350 Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

**THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST**, The Mother Church, Fairmont, N.Y., and St. Paul, Minn., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30."

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

**UNLARGED POSITIONS, \$2500 to \$25,000**—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of employment. Through which preliminary are negotiated for positions of the highest caliber. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected. For confidential agency. Send only name and address for details. L. W. BLYE, 120 Devonshire Building, Buffalo, New York.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS TO LET

**SUMMER RENTALS—East Side**—West Side. Good and Garden Apartments. L. O'CONNOR, 100 5th Ave., N. E., Long Beach, Cal.

## REAL ESTATE

**CHATHAM**  
To let, furnished or for sale, 3 acres facing on ocean; dwelling, 10 rooms, 9 baths, built by the owner, sun parlor, ice chest room, 3 open fireplaces, sun porch, 2-car garage with 2-car room, swimming pool and bath; 3-room bathroom; private water supply and quiet bathing. For further particulars apply Box 131, Chatham, Mass., or Tel. 0160.

**SOUTH FLORIDA REAL ESTATE**  
Reports and appraisals on property or business. KENNETH MILLS, 716 Majorca Ave., Coral Gables, Miami, Florida.

## ST. LOUIS RESIDENCE

**FOR SALE**, within easy distance of the Principia, 4 sleeping rooms on second floor, 3 baths, all modern; hardwood floors; lot 100x285, large lawn and shade trees; a real, comfortable home. Apply to owner, N. R. FILL, 6014 Cabanne Place.

## CEYLON TO DEVELOP RESOURCES OF SOIL

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**BOMBAY**—The Ceylon Legislative Council was recently opened in state by the Governor, when the approaches to the Council Chamber were thronged by a huge crowd, and inside every available seat was occupied. Sir Herbert Stanley, in a message to the council, gave the following main outlines of the Government's policy:

Co-operation of administrative machinery, especially in regard to departments concerned in developing the resources of the soil; extension of the scope of rubber and other agricultural research, including paddy (rice) and coconut industries; the establishment of a training college at Kandy; and an extensive scheme for housing government employees at a cost of 1,000,000 rupees.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Louis F. Fischer, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Louis F. Fischer, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Belle Darrin, East Aurora, N. Y.; Mrs. Louis C. Darrin, East Aurora, N. Y.; Violet Gordon, New York City; Grace Gordon Miller, Allerton, Mass.; Mrs. Maud Stricker, Chicago, Ill.; William H. Stricker, Utica, N. Y.; Miss Martha Clark, Buffalo, N. Y.; Inga D. Jensen, Chicago, Ill.; Charlotte Smiley, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Pearl K. Burgin, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Robert C. Love, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. F. J. May, Chicago, Ill.; Grace V. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.; Miss B. Rivers Thompson, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Mabelle E. Wentworth, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Mildred A. Vaughan, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. F. Vaughan, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Mrs. W. Robertson, Lynn, Mass.; Miss Maria A. J. Lopez, Havana, Cuba; Miss Mary Cleveland, Ashbury Park, N. J.; Alan P. Patterson, Melbourne, Australia; David H. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Howard W. Park, Paw Paw, Mich.; H. D. Traver, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. H. D. Traver, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. S. Strauss, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary E. Sprague, Little Falls, N. Y.; Miss Little Clark, Brookline, Mass.; Miss H. J. Sprague, Brookline, Mass.; Miss Anna M. Soper, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Irene C. Johnston, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Roberta Hemmings, Washington, D. C.

## Visitors Who Signed Book at Pressa Shop, Cologne

The following names have been entered in the Visitors' Book in The Christian Science Monitor Pressa Shop at Cologne: Mr. and Mrs. Van Moushou, Sydney, N. S. W.; Mrs. Haydon Jones, Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.; Catherine Haydon Jones, Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.; Robert Haydon Jones, Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.; Wayne Edwin Snow, Cleonsville, N. C.; H. W. Peet, London, Auguste Sarand, Geneva.

Nelly Buhler, The Hague; Maria Buhler, The Hague; Klettenberg, Guttis Brodowski, Philadelphia; Martha Sharpless, Philadelphia; Mrs. William Sharpless, Philadelphia; Herr and Frau Gramme, Berlin; Joseph v. d. Aht, Cologne, Silesia; Merville, Aah, Holland; Camilla Dreyer, Altona, Hamburg; Irma Bohnacker Fischer, Ravensburg, Germany; Grete Buchholz, Rheydt, near Cologne; Ellen Valentine, Blackpool, Eng.; John Henry Valentine, Blackpool, Eng.; Werner H. Heyde, Magdeburg; Mrs. Harry Gars, Berlin; Bernar v. Fridagh, Munich; Frau Elise Buhler, Berlin; Hermann v. Buhler, Berlin; Margaret Heidegger, Bielefeld; Friedrich Blume, Bielefeld; Harriet O'Flanagan, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Oscar Lindner, Berlin; Ursula C. Schmitt, Düsseldorf.

## MEXICO PLANS MORE ROADS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
**MEXICO CITY**—The Department of Communications and Public Works has approved plans for the completion of the automobile highway between the city of Durango and the port of Mazatlan on the west coast of Mexico. Work will be started immediately. This highway has already been completed from Mazatlan to the mining town of Panuco and from the city of Durango to El Salto.

## Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.)

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS TO LET

## FOR RENT

## New, Attractive Steam-Heated Apartments

Four and five rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration, all modern conveniences.

14-64 Clearway Street

(FORMERLY DUNDEE STREET)

STREET ENTIRELY REBUILT

## SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

Office: 11 Clearway Street, Boston

## BACK BAY APARTMENTS

1-2-3 rooms in first class buildings. Convenient locations, moderate rentals, some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard, resident janitor for each building.

## COLEMAN &amp; GILBERT

339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Back Bay 1516

## BACK BAY, OFF BEACON ST.

High-class apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath, shower, electric, refrigerator, and other modern conveniences. Apply 432 Audubon Rd., Back Bay 8822.

BOSTON, 10 Kenmore St.—Will sublet 3-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Waverly.

FOR RENT—Estate, 1/2 acre, colonial house, modern improvements, billiard room, garden, fine, high location; shade and fruit trees; excellent view; mail, work and garage accommodations. Tel. 2140, 2405.

BRIGHTON  
4-5 rooms, bath and kitchen, \$75 to \$100; 2-3 rooms, bath and kitchen, \$40 to \$65. SUTHERLAND REALTY CO., 132 Huntington Rd., Brighton.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Reservoir section, 6 large rooms, 24 foot, in practically new, 2-family house; fireplace, front and rear piazzas; garage. Tel. 808, 2031.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—4 rooms \$15; 5 rooms \$20; 6 rooms \$25; 7 rooms \$30; 8 rooms \$35; 9 rooms \$40; 10 rooms \$45; 11 rooms \$50; 12 rooms \$55; 13 rooms \$60; 14 rooms \$65; 15 rooms \$70; 16 rooms \$75; 17 rooms \$80; 18 rooms \$85; 19 rooms \$90; 20 rooms \$95; 21 rooms \$100; 22 rooms \$105; 23 rooms \$110; 24 rooms \$115; 25 rooms \$120; 26 rooms \$125; 27 rooms \$130; 28 rooms \$135; 29 rooms \$140; 30 rooms \$145; 31 rooms \$150; 32 rooms \$155; 33 rooms \$160; 34 rooms \$165; 35 rooms \$170; 36 rooms \$175; 37 rooms \$180; 38 rooms \$185; 39 rooms \$190; 40 rooms \$195; 41 rooms \$200; 42 rooms \$205; 43 rooms \$210; 44 rooms \$215; 45 rooms \$220; 46 rooms \$225; 47 rooms \$230; 48 rooms \$235; 49 rooms \$240; 50 rooms \$245; 51 rooms \$250; 52 rooms \$255; 53 rooms \$260; 54 rooms \$265; 55 rooms \$270; 56 rooms \$275; 57 rooms \$280; 58 rooms \$285; 59 rooms \$290; 60 rooms \$295; 61 rooms \$300; 62 rooms \$305; 63 rooms \$310; 64 rooms \$315; 65 rooms \$320; 66 rooms \$325; 67 rooms \$330; 68 rooms \$335; 69 rooms \$340; 70 rooms \$345; 71 rooms \$350; 72 rooms \$355; 73 rooms \$360; 74 rooms \$365; 75 rooms \$370; 76 rooms \$375; 77 rooms \$380; 78 rooms \$385; 79 rooms \$390; 80 rooms \$395; 81 rooms \$400; 82 rooms \$405; 83 rooms \$410; 84 rooms \$415; 85 rooms \$420; 86 rooms \$425; 87 rooms \$430; 88 rooms \$435; 89 rooms \$440; 90 rooms \$445; 91 rooms \$450; 92 rooms \$455; 93 rooms \$460; 94 rooms \$465; 95 rooms \$470; 96 rooms \$475; 97 rooms \$480; 98 rooms \$485; 99 rooms \$490; 100 rooms \$495; 101 rooms \$500; 102 rooms \$505; 103 rooms \$510; 104 rooms \$515; 105 rooms \$520; 106 rooms \$525; 107 rooms \$530; 108 rooms \$535; 109 rooms \$540; 110 rooms \$545; 111 rooms \$550; 112 rooms \$555; 113 rooms \$560; 114 rooms \$565; 115 rooms \$570; 116 rooms \$575; 117 rooms \$580; 118 rooms \$585; 119 rooms \$590; 120 rooms \$595; 121 rooms \$600; 122 rooms \$605; 123 rooms \$610; 124 rooms \$615; 125 rooms \$620; 126 rooms \$625; 127 rooms \$630; 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## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

## Avocations

Among the porters and ticket collectors of the Great Western Railway, England, a traveler recounts he has come across one engaged in a course of French literature, another, a course of historical reading, and a third was becoming a great scholar in heraldry.

Omaha World Herald: While the politicians are talking about the perils that menace the country, they should take up the question of those soggy pie undercrusts.



Forty Days of Darkness  
The northernmost point of Alaska, Point Barrow, in utter darkness for approximately 40 days in the winter. It is more than 300 miles within the Arctic Circle.

Los Angeles Times: It's fair enough. They are working on automobiles to make farm machinery, and the product of the arm machinery goes back into automobiles.

Stars  
The number of stars which have been photographed passes 100,000,000.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Perhaps the reason only about 15,000 persons applied for positions in the Byrd expedition was the knowledge that there would be no summer vacations.

Prohibition  
National prohibition became effective in the United States Jan. 15, 1920.

Philadelphia Inquirer - The British want a larger and lighter golf ball. We suggest they also make the holes bigger and nearer.

Biblical Cities  
More than 1300 places mentioned in the Bible have been accurately located in the Holy Land.

Arkansas Gazette: Fortune awaits the dealer who can give secondhand cars the historic value of antiques.

Strait of Gibraltar  
The width of the Strait of Gibraltar is 1 1/2 nautical miles.

## The Monitor Reader

- Check These You Can Answer
1. Is advertising a farce?—*Mirror of World Opinion*..... 10
  2. How can the worn spot in a linoleum rug be renewed?—*Household Arts*..... 10
  3. Who was the first woman publicly to take her stand for the higher education of women?—*Educational Page*..... 10
  4. What is the derivation of "inculcate"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
  5. From what, according to Mr. Kellogg, sprang the pact renouncing war?—*Editorial Note*..... 10
  6. What else should the voter know besides the difference between parties and candidates?—*Woman's Influence in Politics*..... 10
  7. What was the result of the Massachusetts beer experiment in 1870?—*News Section*..... 10
  8. What are the best mattresses?—*Household Arts*..... 10
  9. How big is the Sahara Desert?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
  10. Why is M. Chiappe one of the "most remarkable men in Paris"?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 10
- THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.
- Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Cognomen

We are so accustomed to hearing or knowing that a person has three names that we seldom stop to realize in olden times one name was all each person possessed.

To distinguish between persons of the same name the custom arose of calling one the "son of" the other. Thence the idea was gradually formulated of adding something to the first name designating the owner's occupation, state, place of residence or the like.

This added name the Latins termed a cognomen, a name with, from co (con), with, and nomen, name. The "et" was inserted when women were confused with quosque, I know.

Cog-no-men is accented on the second syllable. Sound first e as in odd, second as in old, e as in end. "Caesar as the cognomen of Julius Caesar was very appropriate."

## —A Thought for Today—

DO TODAY'S duty, fight today's temptation; and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them.

—CHARLES KINGSLEY

## In Lighter Vein

## Query

Why is it that a man can find a book of postage stamps, a season ticket, a postal order, half-a-dozen unanswered letters, a newspaper cutting, one or two snapshots, some assorted business cards a blank check, an I. O. U., a postcard, and at least three unpaid bills when he is vainly trying to produce his driver's license?—*London Opinion*.



Passenger ("fed up" with friend's cautious driving): "There you are, old man—now you can 'let her out' a bit!"

## Impossible to Solve

Phyllis: "Do you know, your fiancé is a riddle to me?"  
Rhoda: "I know—I'm giving him up myself!"—*Bystander*.

## The Beginner

Club Pro: "Have you played much golf?"  
Novice: "Well, a fairish bit, of course."  
Club Pro: "H'm, let's see how you shape up. Take your stance."  
Novice: "Which club is that?"—*London Opinion*.

## That Mountain Resort

Prospective Boarder: "You mentioned a beautiful view for miles. Where is it?"  
Landlady: "Oh, but you must look up!"

## Too Much

"Let's have some ginger ale."  
"Pals!"  
"No, just a glass will do."  
—*Everybody's Weekly*.

## Domestic Economy

Cook (to clergyman's wife on Monday morning): "And what's to be done with the sole that was saved, ma'am?"



## Once a Tramp

Reading, Eng.  
SOME tramps who left here not long ago had a surprise. They had left town in twos and threes intending to set off in various directions, when the foremost pair were stopped by an elderly, military-looking man in a motorcar.  
He asked them how long they had been out of work, where they were going, and how far they had walked. Then, to their amazement, he pulled out his pocketbook and presented each with a £1 treasury note.  
The other tramps who came up were treated similarly. The donor told them that he had once been a tramp himself, but had joined the army and risen from a private to the rank of major. He drove back toward Reading without disclosing his name.

## Animal Rescued

A FULL-GROWN skunk dashed down the streets of Batavia, N. Y., one day with a salmon can wedged tightly over its head. Unable to extricate itself, or to see, the animal lost all sense of direction and, as a result, the streets were soon deserted. Two men, however, came to the rescue, says an item in the Columbus Dispatch, sent in by Mrs. E. G. J. Bellefontaine, O., and with a pair of shears they removed the can into which the animal had wedged its head, allowing it to scurry away none the worse for its experience.

## The Motor Samaritan

A COUPLE with two children started one morning from St. Louis, Mo., to Springfield, Ill.—over 100 miles—to attend the State Fair, a treat the children had long looked forward to. When they started home late in the evening their car broke down and it was necessary to have it towed back to Springfield, says this contribution from E. H. H. Granite City, Ill. This unexpected expense left them without funds to pay their way on the train, so they started to walk. They had not gone far before a young man came along and took them all in. Although he had expected to stop overnight on the way, in order to get the little family home as soon as possible he disregarded his own comfort and drove straight on through the night, landing them at their home at 4:30 a. m.

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## So the Pond Came to Timothy and Tabitha

TIMOTHY and Tabitha Toad sat in the shade of the grapevine, and thought that they were quite unhappy. The weather had been very hot for a week, but they had not minded it until today. School being over for the week, they could choose the very coolest parts of the garden to play in, and there were so many fascinating games to be played that really the weather had not mattered.

But today—oh, that was quite another affair. In the first place



Right Before Her Was the Nicest Pond That Could Be Imagined.

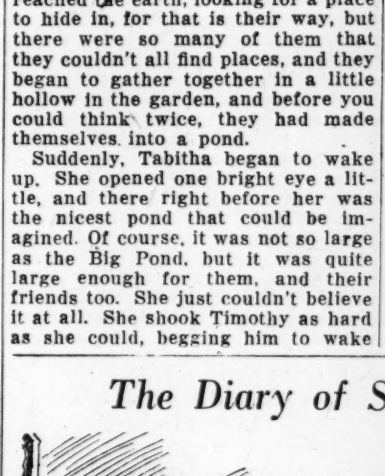
Mother Toad had gone away to spend the day, and had left Timothy and Tabitha to keep house. At first, it had seemed very interesting and important to be left in charge while Mother was away, and they kept hopping around and round to see that everything was all right. Then, getting their own lunch had been quite exciting, but after they had eaten it, who should come along but Susy and Sammy Hopper and Johnny Jump, who were Tabitha's very special friends; as well as Tommy Tumble, and Billy Blink and his sister Betty Blink, who were Timothy's very special friends. And they wanted Timothy and Tabitha to go to the Big Pond with them; and of course they couldn't go, because they were to stay and mind the house while Mother was away. So all their friends had to go on to the pond without them.

When all the gay good-bys had died away, they sat there side by side, under the grapevine leaves, and did not say a word. After a while Timothy stole a glance at Tabitha and saw that her bright eyes were all teary. Timothy, being Tabitha's big brother, thought he ought to do something about that. He thought and he thought of a nice game to play and then he told Tabitha about it. Just at first she did not take much interest in it, but she soon saw what fun there really was in it, and began to be quite excited about playing. It was a guessing game, and after they played that for a while, they quickly thought of another, and so they played rapidly.

But finally they began to feel sleepy, and before they knew it, they were fast asleep under the grape-

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

When the Boss woke up this morning he said, "Well, Snubs, tonight you'll be able to sleep in your own bed—won't that be nice?"



That meant our long ride was about over, and the more I thought about it the worse I felt!



Later on, though I got to thinking about Snubs and Buzzy and Joan and ol Spike, and Togo and how nice it would be to see them again, and then I didn't feel so badly about it.

And I said to myself, "I'll gallop around and see every one of them as soon as I get home."

But fiddlesticks, it was almost midnight when we arrived and all I could do was trot up stairs and go to bed!

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(Continued)

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## Florida

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(Continued)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Yoke on the Rhineland

ONCE again the Rhine problem is to the fore at Geneva. Germany is demanding the complete evacuation of the occupied territories, not merely the second or Coblenz area, but all the soil on which foreign troops are stationed. Through her Chancellor she has made a direct and moving appeal to the French Foreign Minister to take the yoke from the Rhinlands as an "act of simple justice." Her appeal has a solid basis. She has fulfilled her obligations under the Dawes Plan, signed the Locarno Treaty, entered the League of Nations and appended her signature to the Pact of Paris, a treaty which, as everyone knows, is an agreement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

From the standpoint of the impartial onlooker the generous thing for the allied powers to do, in the light of the responsive attitude of the Reich toward the demands made upon her, would be to withdraw their troops at once, unconditionally. As it is, the forces in the second area are due to be withdrawn within eighteen months' time, and the last of the troops, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, must retire at the beginning of 1935. Germany has done what has been asked of her. She sees no reason for prolonging the occupation. She finds the presence of the troops a constant irritant. One of her eminent economists, Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, believes that evacuation would relieve the existing political tension and would undoubtedly enable Germany to make an extra effort to meet the increased reparation payments which will soon fall due.

The sincerity of these arguments is not questioned. But there are difficulties in the way. The French regard the occupation as a pledge for the fulfillment of the terms of the Versailles Treaty. They recall vividly the fact that the reparations question has still to be settled. They desire additional security for Poland, and they are not unmindful of the statement made last June by August Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, that the Rhineland would not be evacuated without the consent of Poland. Their Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, is unquestionably pacific, conciliatory and desirous of a better understanding with the Reich. Yet he can do little without adequate support.

How far the conversations at Geneva have clarified the situation is not at present known. It is generally believed, however, that the discussions have prepared the way for a general conference in which Italy may participate, since, while she, unlike Great Britain, Belgium and France, has no troops on the Rhine, she was one of the guarantors of the Locarno Pact. Undoubtedly the time has come for a re-examination of the whole question and a revision of arrangements which, to say the least, are onerous and which have done more to engender distrust and cause misunderstanding than almost any other factor since the war. Germany has built great hopes upon the Kellogg Pact. These hopes should not be disappointed.

### A Country With a Future

THEY were no idly spoken words to which Stanley M. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, gave utterance before the recent conference of Australian Newspaper Proprietors in Canberra, when he declared that his country was at the turning point of its destiny. Moreover, he showed that he realized that, in a sense, it was facing a critical situation, for he amplified his statement by adding that this destiny would depend upon the manner in which "we handle our problems and our resources."

It is a wonderful thing that his country is doing in its efforts to expand along the many lines that its present-day tendencies seem to incline it. For that expansion means daring oftentimes to face what appears to be the impossible in just that pioneer way which has so often in the past for other nations meant marvelous achievement. "We have essayed great experiments with great ideals," declared Mr. Bruce. And though, as he was willing to admit, the working out of these experiments has on occasion involved mistakes, this has not invalidated them, for the very nature of the country itself has assured that these mistakes have not been such as to defeat the main ends aimed at.

That the idea of the prohibition of alcoholic liquors has not yet taken much of a hold upon the people is something that must be recognized in any true appraisal of the progress attained and the prospect ahead. The fact, however, that, as Mr. Bruce insisted, great ideals are inspiring the upbuilding of the Nation almost inevitably insures that this issue will in due season be grappled with in somewhat the same manner and with something of the same force for accomplishing results that has inspired the endeavors made in other directions.

Mr. Bruce called attention to the growing national sentiment in Australia, in answering criticisms that his Government had gone ahead too fast in deciding what some claimed were the problems of the individual states. That national sentiment, he felt, warranted completely the stupendous efforts made to continue

with the building of Canberra, because he saw the capital as the center of the country's national ideals. There is unquestionably a great truth in his contention. Without ideals no nation can expect long to maintain its integrity and growth. The nature of its ideals, moreover, will determine the direction and extent of its growth. Avoidance of undue extravagance is always the course of wisdom, but provided those ideals are within the bounds of reasonable judgment, the effort to uphold them can result in but little save what is invigorating and ennobling to the people.

### Immigrants and Politics

A SURVEY of the foreign-language press in the United States which has been made by the Foreign Language Information Service, an educational organization with headquarters in New York City, discloses facts concerning the attitude of these newspapers toward the impending presidential election which cast a light upon their independence and individuality. As might have been expected, a good deal is said in the columns of the foreign-language newspapers about the democracy of a system which enables "boys of poor parents" to be elected to the highest office in the land. This feature of the United States is encouraging to the millions of Europeans who have come to the New World with a view toward bettering their position.

No one can doubt the importance of the attitude adopted by these newer citizens of the United States at election time. Their numbers are such as to make them a considerable factor in politics. No less than one-third of the people of the United States are of foreign birth, or the children of foreign-born parents. In a number of the states, more than half the population are immigrants, or the children of immigrants. Even under the system of exclusion which now prevails, more than a third of a million immigrants are admitted each year. These newcomers have established 1150 newspapers, printed in thirty-eight languages other than English. Millions of these immigrants and their children have become citizens through process of naturalization or by birth, and are entitled to vote.

There is no striking indication that the foreign-born population of the United States has definitely aligned itself with either of the great political parties. The various national groups, as reflected in the editorial columns of the foreign-language press, are making their choice between the rival candidates on various bases, but without formal affiliation with either Republican or Democratic organizations. A survey of the 800 foreign-language newspapers which are served by the Foreign Language Information Service provides the following examples of their position. A Norwegian paper rejoices that "it is possible even for a poor and fatherless boy to work his way up to become the country's foremost man—or very near to it." A Swedish weekly favors Hoover because of his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs. A Lithuanian bi-weekly sees in the election a contest between "old" Americans as represented by Mr. Hoover and "new" Americans as represented by Governor Smith, and favors the latter as the son of Irish immigrants. A Polish paper favors Hoover because he is "the greater democrat," and a Russian daily declares itself for Smith for the same reason. An Italian paper complains that a "whispering" campaign is being conducted against Governor Smith on the grounds of his religion.

The issue of prohibition is widely discussed in the foreign-language press. While these papers cannot be described as entirely wet, there appear to be only a few which have taken a dry stand. In other words, customs and prejudices from the old homelands still continue strong, and the use of at least light wines and beer is considered essential to well-being. The German papers, especially, are interested in this issue. Some of them show their keenness of observation in declaring that the issue is clear-cut between the candidates; the Rochester Abendpost, especially, reproves some Republican newspapers for trying to show that Hoover would favor modification, and comments, "this statement cannot be criticized sufficiently as an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the voters." Two Polish papers are for modification of the prohibition laws, but another considers prohibition to be so firmly established in the United States as to make this impossible. One Hungarian paper is for modification, but two others have limited their share in the campaign to urging their readers to vote.

### Reorganization a Campaign Issue

REORGANIZATION of the executive departments of the Federal Government is a campaign issue. The Democratic campaign speakers and organs are criticizing Herbert Hoover because he is a member of the Administration which, they claim, has not gone far enough in that direction. The fact is, however, that Mr. Hoover has been a close and intelligent student of this problem for some time, whatever reorganization there has been in recent years having taken place along lines developed by him. His plans, indeed, are matured and well known. Their chief point is the centering of semilegislative or semijudicial functions in boards or commissions and the placing of administrative duties in the hands of individuals. All independent agencies of the Government would be transferred to the appropriate departments, he has stated.

President Coolidge acted upon the advice of Mr. Hoover and Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in transferring the Patent Office and Bureau of Mines to the Department of Commerce. The work of the Patent Office has been greatly expedited under the new arrangement, and amelioration of the hardships due to foreign patent laws has been obtained. Following the transfer of the Bureau of Mines, the co-operation of the minerals division and the Bureau of Standards was gained, and the technical and practical phases of the industry have been greatly enlarged.

Mr. Hoover, in an address before the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce long before he became a candidate for President, stated that two important steps for

improving the Federal Administration had been taken: establishment of government employment upon merit, and the establishment of adequate control of appropriations through the Department of the Budget. The third, he said, remains to be taken: relieving the taxpayer of a greater but more obscure waste—that resulting from faulty organization of administrative functions. The first two, he believed, would never reach full realization without the third. More than 200 bureaus, boards and commissions, with a total of 550,000 employees, have been thrown into ten executive departments, he pointed out. There is, in consequence, confusion and a division of responsibility, from which arise a lack of distinct national policies, and even direct waste.

Every department, bureau and board should have a clean-cut separation between semijudicial and semilegislative functions on the one hand and administration on the other, in Mr. Hoover's opinion. Then, too, many bureaus are given to important economic research. There would be less cause for complaint if these government activities were so grouped as to fall under the control of fewer superior officers. Forty governmental agencies are supposed to function immediately under the President, who cannot give them anything like adequate supervision. This group should be placed directly in the departments in order that the President may exercise through his Cabinet the guidance and control of the administrative arm of the Government. He believes further that many of the functions now performed by the Federal Government ought to be left to the states.

Reorganization will never be attained, Mr. Hoover said, until Congress gives actual authority to the President, or a board or a committee of its own members, to do it. Further investigation is useless. What is needed is authority to act.

### President Wilson and Prohibition

THE effort to draw Woodrow Wilson into the prohibition discussion this year will not proceed very far if those who are engaged in citing his alleged attitude will only refrain from misrepresenting it. Governor Smith, who started the discussion, referred to President Wilson's veto of the Volstead Act as due to hostility "to sumptuary laws which vex the citizens and interfere with personal liberty."

But President Wilson, in vetoing the bill, said nothing of an opposition to sumptuary laws. His objection was purely technical. Congress had attempted in one law to enforce war-time prohibition, which should properly have expired with the war, and constitutional prohibition, which had just come into effect. The President very properly said that the two should have been separated. But the Congress was impatient and suspicious of delay, and therefore re-passed the bill over the President's veto.

Nothing in the President's message, nor in any authenticated utterance of his at the time, justifies the assertion that he was antagonistic to prohibition as a reform measure.

### Advancing Public School Music

PUBLIC school music takes on a new relationship from being fostered in Guelph, Ontario, by the tenor, Edward Johnson. Modern pedagogic method, as applied to music, finds fresh warrant in being commended to the Guelph Board of Education by Mr. Johnson in a letter which he wrote, offering an annual fund for an introductory period. The standards set up and the mechanisms devised by school music supervisors in recent decades assume an unusual dignity, now that a man who interprets Verdi, Gounod, Puccini and Debussy on the stage approves them for use in his native city, and puts down \$5000 a year for five years to show he means what he says.

If two things have hitherto been poles apart that ought, in reason, to stand together, they are music of the pupil in class and music of the opera singer in the theater. By the benefaction of Mr. Johnson, they become at last connected. The do, re, mi of the Canadian schoolroom and the bel canto of the Italian vocal studio merge into one expression. The first belongs to art no less certainly than the second.

Mr. Johnson, when offering to support a music department of modern organization in the schools of Guelph, indicated a hope that the idea would spread throughout the Dominion, making song a national avocation and a help toward international good will; and especially he noted a desire to have Canadian children know music for its beauty.

In that word, "beauty," indeed, the musical cause seems most often to find its justification, whether an elementary or a perfected kind of music is being discussed; whether the kind that the supervisor, calling the boys and girls to attention, pitch-pipe at lip, or that which the conductor, commanding the instrumental virtuosi and the vocal stars, baton in hand, represents.

Mr. Johnson, master of the tenor rôle in "Pelléas and Mélisande," submits the gift in the interest, then, of beauty. The Board of Education of Guelph is reported to have accepted it in the name of one of the few things which are perhaps better: "Pride of home associations."

### Editorial Notes

With women mayors, governors and members of Congress in the United States, women mayors and members of Parliament in England and five nations represented by women at the Assembly of the League of Nations, the old saying that the "hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" is coming to have a new meaning.

One can top Europe's most famous peaks now at so much the altitude; the higher one flies, the higher the price; but five hundred francs to look down upon Mt. Blanc's fourteen thousand feet would seem to be reasonably low.

Milk stations have been ordered on some German railroads for the benefit of the employees. Added proof that the cow can turn grain into a better product than the brewer.

## Law and War

LIKE so many exponents of the good old parlor game of blind man's buff the members of the international family, though (since 1918) their faces have been set toward peace, have been unable to see beyond the bandage of war. By the signature of the Kellogg Pact that bandage has been stripped off. Therein lies the tremendous significance of the formal act by which the nations of the world have renounced "war as an instrument of national policy."

Instead of groping blindfold for peace within the framework of an obsolete diplomatic tradition, the representatives of the various national governments from now on will be able to see where they are going. One may safely leave it to public opinion—which in many countries has shown itself to be in advance of the practical statesmen—to secure this great gain.

The Times (of London) in a leading article recently put the position in a nutshell: "What the pact does is to prohibit the use of war as a diplomatic method." With the recent celebration of the anniversary of the Berlin Congress, Europe has had a vivid reminder that only fifty years ago it was still a common habit of European policy to bracket a proposal for the settlement of a dispute with the intimation that failure to comply would be followed by a declaration of war.

Right up to the World War "saber-rattling," more or less veiled, continued to be an accepted practice in diplomacy. Nor could the statesmen do otherwise, as long as it remained a fundamental theory of international law that every sovereign nation is entitled to go to war when it thinks war desirable in its own interests.

Since the Peace Conference, it is true, that attitude has mercifully been in abeyance; yet the right of making war, the prerogative of the sovereign state which Grotius dared not deny, has hung like a sword of Damocles over the official spokesmen at Geneva and rendered nugatory the persistent attempts to safeguard peace and civilization.

The Achilles heel of the League of Nations Covenant was precisely the fact that it did not rule out war as the ultimate arbiter in international conflict. That is the sense of Article 15 by which, failing a unanimous report by the Council, after three months' delay a state has no other course open to it than to make war "in defense of national honor" or any other such pretext.

Why the Covenant did not and could not "outlaw war" can be best appreciated by a study of the proceedings of the League of Nations Commission at the Peace Conference, which have now been made available for the general public in two books that have appeared almost simultaneously in England and in the United States. ("The Drafting of the Covenant," by David Hunter Miller, two volumes: Putnam \$15; and "The Origins of the League Covenant," by Florence Wilson: Hogarth Press, 10s. 6d.)

The wonder is not that the Covenant fell thus short of perfection but that any such charter of the new order was able to survive the period of gestation. President Wilson's memory will long endure if only because he insisted, even

in the Paris of the Peace Conference, that the foundations of a new order must be laid then, not later.

What was, then, the specific contribution of the Covenant to the problem of peace? First of all, it restricted the opportunities for war and so registered the moral progress that had already been made. On the other hand, it adumbrated a regular system of conciliation and arbitration by way of pacific settlement of international disputes. Since, however, the League of Nations has no authority of itself, each separate state was to remain the judge as to whether those pacific means should be used—or the sword.

It is this gap in the Covenant, as it has been called, which has inevitably given an air of uncertainty to all the efforts of the League in the direction of disarmament and peace. With war still on the horizon, as it were, the apprehensions of certain powers induced a return to the old ideas which before 1914 had inspired the fatal armaments race.

The word went forth from Geneva that there could be no disarmament without security any more than there could be security without disarmament. Then, by the Covenant, that "security" which was to promote disarmament was reinforced by further comprehensive and complicated developments in the process of arbitration.

The Protocol, however, did little more than represent definitely an intracolonial approach to a problem that is essentially world-wide. And then at last the Anglo-Saxon view, the subjective conception of "security" as a moral rather than a material question, began to find adherents outside the ranks of those who were stigmatized as "cranks" or "pacifists." Only by following this chain of causes can we explain the enthusiasm that the Kellogg peace proposal has aroused in Europe.

It is not denied that the narrow juridical outlook on international politics persists in the thoughts of many of those statesmen who have adhered to the pact on behalf of their respective countries. To this day security and disarmament committees at Geneva are trying to square the circle in order to find a solution of the problem left unsolved by Article 15. Perhaps they only see that henceforth the United States will be associated in the official world peace movement.

In time they will come to realize that the renunciation of war means far more than that, it is a solemn and indispensable pledge to let the peace machinery work. People who talk of substituting law for war must first realize that an effective legal order in any society depends on certain conditions which in the international society are still far from being fulfilled.

Now at last the distinction which eluded Grotius between the lawful and unlawful use of force is established once and for all; surely that is a fundamental condition for an effective legal order. To many today the work done for peace at Geneva could only seem hollow and meaningless so long as the ideas of law and war were suffered to keep company together. When the divorce has been consummated it will then be right to speak of the establishment of a reign of law among the nations.

## Notes From Tokyo

A SIMPLE ceremony marked the installation of Prince Chichibu, Heir Apparent to the Throne of Japan, as president of the World Engineering Congress which will be held in Japan in 1929. Members of the Cabinet, leading engineers and financiers, were present at the ceremony.

In the course of a speech which followed, Prince Chichibu stated:

I also believe that the coming conference will offer an excellent opportunity for the foreign delegates not only to observe the industrial progress in Japan but also to acquaint themselves with the actual conditions in Japan, with particular reference to the general culture, civilization and national customs and affairs of Japan, thereby promoting better understanding of Japan and bettering Japan's friendship with the world.

More than 100,000 persons witnessed the historical "opening of the river" in Tokyo recently, when an elaborate display of fireworks was staged in the center of the Sumidagawa, the broad river which runs through the northern industrial section of Japan's capital. The annual event is in commemoration of the first bridge built across the Sumidagawa several centuries ago. Numerous Japanese restaurants line the banks of the river near Ryogoku Bridge, where the display is held, and accommodations in them are engaged months in advance, often bringing enormous prices. Barges are tied along shore, extending out into the stream six deep. In addition, temporary grand stands are erected by the score, extending back over the roofs of houses in the vicinity. The fireworks used are up to the reputation borne by Japanese fireworks in the United States.

A hotel to be used only by jurymen is now nearing completion in Tokyo, a site near the Ministry of Justice having been chosen for the purpose. All the courts are clustered around the Ministry. The jury system is to go into effect in Japan on October 1 of this year, following a long study of the system as practiced abroad. Any defendant may, if he prefer, cling to the old system, however, and be tried by the judge alone. A group of financiers conceived the idea of erecting a hotel to be used exclusively by jurymen. The building will cost about \$350,000, and will accommodate forty.

The Seinenkai, or Young Men's Association, is to erect a half-million dollar building in the city of Osaka. The Seinenkai of Japan is closely modeled on the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and other lands, save that instead of having a religious basis it is predicated on patriotism. It is a powerful organization, especially in the rural districts, where it is the chief medium of recreation for young men and to a large extent their chief mental recreation. Its buildings are very much like those of the Y. M. C. A. Although started by the War Office and the General Staff during the World War as a means of controlling the thought of rural Japan and keeping it in the path of conservatism, the Seinenkai is developing an independence of its own and threatens to slip from under the control of the bureaucrats, much to their anxiety. It is at present officially under the direction of the Ministry of Education, but the War Office has never ceased its efforts to dictate the course which the Seinenkai should follow.

A national Buddhist convention, the first of its kind, has been called to meet in Kyoto following the enthronement ceremonies next November. It is being promoted by the Buddhist Patriotic League and the National Council of Buddhist Temples. It is estimated that there will be about 3000 Buddhist priests and laymen in attendance. The splits among the various sects of Buddhism in Japan are very numerous and the convention has been called in an effort to reduce them and to bring about co-operation.

The Chrysanthemum Sword, made and carried by the Emperor Gotoba in the twelfth century, will be carried by the present Emperor at his enthronement ceremonies in Kyoto next November. The sword has not been used since the days of Gotoba, who was the eighty-second Emperor of Japan, but has long been considered one of the most important imperial treasures because it is the work of His Majesty himself. The blade is among the finest in the Empire, but a new hilt and scabbard are being made. One of the large rooms in the School of Fine Arts here was cleansed and purified according to Shinto

rites for this work. Two sixty-foot lacquer trees were sought out and their lacquer juice extracted for the making of the sheath. The design is being kept secret for the time being.

When the next school year opens in Japan next April, new textbooks in geography and arithmetic will be distributed throughout the Empire. The system of weights and measures which Japan has used for centuries, together with such modern additions as the English mile, will have disappeared from them to be replaced entirely by the metric system. The metric system for Japan was adopted by the Diet a number of years ago, but it was realized that it would have to be introduced gradually. The change in the arithmetics and geographies in the schools is one of the first of such changes. In many parts of Japan signposts have been erected along the roads marked in meters and kilometers in order to familiarize the public with the new system in a practical way.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Lord Nelson's Flagship Victory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of August 25 is published a report from London dealing with the restoration of Lord Nelson's famous flagship H. M. S. Victory.

The reading of this article served to recall an interesting experience I had in Germany in the spring of 1926. We were being shown through the ex-Kaiser's palace at Potsdam when the guide ushered us into the private study of the former Emperor. In the center of the room was a magnificently carved desk on the top of which was an inkstand beautifully designed as a model of the Victory. Nelson's famous signal "England this day expects every man to do his duty" was done in colored enameled flags on the rigging of the inkstand.

The guide said: "This desk and inkstand were made out of the timbers of the famous British war flagship the Victory." These words astonished me but, fortunately, I kept silent while the guide continued his explanation. He said:

Some years ago there were six superannuated war-time vessels put up for sale by the British Government at Portsmouth, England. A German shipbroker happened to be present at the time and purchased all six. By some freak of fate when these vessels were delivered to the shipbroker at Hamburg, the Victory was included. A British naval officer, who happened to be in Hamburg at that time was considerably shocked when he saw amongst the vessels ordered to be broken up no less a one than the famous flagship of Lord Nelson. He immediately got in touch with the British Ambassador to Germany, who in turn appealed to the Government. The mistake was rectified, and when the Victory was safely towed back to England the Government took enough timber out of the vessel and had a desk and inkstand made to present to the Kaiser with their compliments.

I had never seen this story in print nor had I ever heard it before my visit to Potsdam and I am wondering if other Monitor readers know anything about it.

NEW YORK, N. Y. FERTY WAXMAN.

Managing Editor, Pictorial Review Company.

### "A Planned Prosperity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "A Planned Prosperity," in the Monitor of August 3 was read by me with much interest and appreciation. The article calls for no comment of mine, but I would just like to say that Messrs. Foster and Catchings are not alone as pioneers in this sphere of economics. Here in the old country are at least two publications emphasizing the same truths—perhaps in a slightly different way, viz., the New Age, and the Age of Plenty.

Prof. F. G. Hearnshaw in his "A Survey of Socialism" approvingly repeats Professor Scott:

The weak spot of competitive capitalism as we now know it is that it appears impotent to distribute purchasing power. It cannot distribute purchasing power among its people in sufficient quantity to enable them to claim products and take the goods to be produced only by the world's need for them, and the problem is solved.

I quote from the New Age, August 16, which says:

The next point to get home is that the machine for producing goods is at present limited in its opportunities by the machine which produces purchasing power; that the machine for producing purchasing power, itself arbitrary, governs the machine for producing goods; and finally that the goods cannot be taken away without distribution of purchasing power. In addition to labor costs, invent the present order of dependence, limiting the goods to be produced only by the world's need for them, and the problem is solved.

Surely the disparity between the world's potential production and the present standard of living (or existing in some cases) is a disgrace to civilization. Wake up, supermen of finance. Industry calling!

LEITCHWORTH, ENG. RICHARD HAWORTH.